INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1068

VOL. XVIII NO. 33- BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT PATEL TO RESIGN?

WON'T SUBMIT TO USURPATION OF CHAIR'S RIGHTS.

To Make A Statement Before Assembly To-morrow.

PARTY LEADERS' PEACE MOVE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Sir James Crerar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah had a prolonged conversation this afternoon regarding the Assembly galleries controversy.

It is understood that certain proposals formulated by Pandit Malaviya were discussed but no satisfactory conclusion was reached. Further negotiations will take place.

Meanwhile there is an unconfirmed report that Mr. Patel will make a statement in the Assembly on Saturday.

Persistent rumours are also current that he intends to resign shortly unless his rights in respect of the inner precincts of the Assembly Chamber are conceded.—A.P.

INCOME TAX BILL PASSED.

—:o:—

Finance Member's Assurance.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Another dull sitting lasting forty minutes was held of the Assembly to-day. No questions were put as all had been exhausted.

The House agreed without any discussion to the Finance Member's motion for the consideration and passage of the Bill amending the Provident Funds Act, 1925, as passed by the Council of State.

Income-Tax Bill against the formation of companies with the object of evading payment of income-tax and super-tax as reported by the Select Committee was next considered.

EVADING INCOMETAX.

Sir George Schuster made it clear that there was no intention to penalise any company which happened to be controlled by one or by a small number of persons unless it was used for the particular object of evading tax.

Mr. Aney complained that the person who brought the select committee's report for his signature would not even wait until he had gone through the report with the result that the report was presented without his signature. He wanted the Finance Member to make more satisfactory arrangements in future.

Sir Hugh Cocke made it clear that the provisions of the bill were so worded that the companies would not be interfered with in their legitimate holding up of profits for development of their business. If income-tax authorities were instructed on this point it would help successful working of the act.

The Finance Member assured Sir Hugh Cocke that income-tax officers would be instructed as desired. He promised Mr. Aney that steps would be taken to prevent the recurrence of his experience

The Bill was passed without further discussion.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

Four demands for supplementary grants in respect of railways, moved by Mr. Parsons, Financial Commissioner, were all agreed to.

Mr. Neogy complained that the proceedings of the Railway Fiance Committee connected with these demands had not been circulated. When the Railway Board was spending money on publicity in America and England, why should they not take a little more care that the proceedings of the Finance Committee were circulated among the members of the House whose sanction was sought?

Mr. Parsons explained that the Standing Finance Committee was able to meet only yesterday to approve the proposals.

Mr. B. Das offered criticisms in respect of one or two demands.

The Assembly was then adjourned till Saturday.

ASSEMBLY'S BUSINESS.

As there is no official business for Monday, there will be no sitting of the Assembly that day. The Dangerous Drug Bill, as reported upon by the Select Committee, will be taken into consideration next Wednesday. Thereafter the House will discuss the Bill to Repeal the Lac Cess Act, the Indian Companies Bill regarding Auditors and Accountants and the Tariff Bill.—A. P.

PT. JAWAHARLAL CARRIES CONGRESS MESSAGE TO PEASANTRY.

Exhorts Kisans To Rally To The Call.

RAE BARELI, Feb. 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru reached Rae Bareli yesterday morning on a brief visit to the rural areas. In the afternoon he motored to some villages and addressed a mass meeting of villagers at Bairi Gobardhanpur on the borders of Tahsils Dalmau and Salone. Owing to short notice, no notices could be issued but between three and four thousand Kisans gathered together. Thakur Maheshnarain Singh presided at the meeting.

MESSAGE OF INDEPENDENCE.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spoke on "Purna Swarajya" and how the exploitation of the peasantry could only stop when full freedom was obtained. The condition of Oudh Peasantry was bad and for the past three years a succession of bad harvests reduced them to utter destitution. In spite of this the taluqdars were attempting to charge heavy "Nazranas" and actually increasing the rent considerably. Illegal cesses continued and ejection from land was common. The cup of misery of the tenantry was full and it was for them to decide as to the steps to be taken to put an end to this state of affairs.

APPEAL TO KISANS.

He appealed to the Kisans to join the Congress, form Panchayats and prepare for action. If the Congress called upon them to stop taxes they must do so in a body but this must not be done individually or without a Congress authority. To increase rents at this stage appeared to him to be monstrous and they would be perfectly entitled to refuse to pay this enhancement. He was very glad to find that a large number of Panchayats had been formed under the auspices of the Congress. He also congratulated the District on the widespread celebration of the Independence Day in villages.

In the evening Pandit Jawaharlal addressed a crowded meeting in Rae Bareli Town with Mr. Mataprasad Misra in the chair. To-day he is visiting other villages in the District where mass meetings have been arranged:—Free Press.

MEETING DISPERSED, DEPUTATIONISTS INSULTED.

—o:—

Because Of Protest Against Repression.

Mr. Jainarain, Guja, Jodhpur, wires on February 6:—

A public meeting of the people of Jodhpur was convened to congratulate Messrs. Jainarain Byyas, Anandraj Surana and Bhawarlal Saraf and request the ruler to release the three patriots.

The meeting was stopped by police and the audience dispersed. The next day 500 persons waited upon the Vice-President and requested him to release the three prisoners on bail till the case was finally decided by the ruler.

They also protested against police action about public meetings.

The Vice-President asked for written representation and as it was being written he started for his bungalow. The public remonstrated and the Inspector-General of Police appeared and asked the public to leave the premises, and the Police, while the deputation was leaving the Court premises, roughly handled it and

The police further registered cases under Section 147, 152, and 353 against respectable members of the deputation and arrested 13 persons, on 5th instant, but bailed them in night. While in Police custody persons were brought in and the arrested men were shown. Formal identification parade will be held to-day.

STILL GOING STRONG.

—:o:—

Bandbila Satyagraha.

BANDBILA, Feb. 6.

Satyagraha campaign is proceeding apace. The notice under Section 144 was disobeyed and a public meeting held in defiance of the order when several ladies from Calcutta addrssed the meeting. The movement is spreading. Other unions are also resorting to non-payment of taxes. Several workers and volunteers have been arrested in connection with the disobedience order.—Free Press.

THE NEW REGIME IN SPAIN.

Amnesty To Political Prisoners & Exiles.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Madrid.—A Royal decree grants amnesty to all persons condemned or on trial for sedition under the late regime, readmits exiles, reinstates dismissed officials and students of military academies and restores Army List officers who had been victimised.—Reuter.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT FIRED AT

—:o:—

TRAGEDY AFTER INAGURATION CEREMONY.

Condition Not Serious.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Mexico City.—At the conclusion of the ceremony of the Presidential inauguration a youth fired six shots at President Rubio. The result is not yet known.

Shots were fired as President Rubio's car was leaving the Palace after the swearing in of the Cabinet. One shot hit a bystander who was removed to a hospital. The assailant was arrested and interrogated by the War Minister but he refused to answer questions. The authorities express the opinion that he is a religious fanatic.

CONDITION NOT SERIOUS.

President Rubio was hit on the jaw. The bullet has been extracted. Doctors state that President Rubio's condition is not serious.

The bullet grazed the President's wife. His little niece, Ofelia Ortega, was slightly injured. The bullet shattered the windscreen and showered glass over the chauffer, Rubio's Secretary and his sister-in-law, Senora Ortega.

ASSAIANT'S ADMISSION.

The assailant, Daniel Flores, aged 22, has admitted to be an adherent of Vascon Cellos, a candidate of the "Anti-re-electionist" Party, whom President Rubio has defeated.—Reuter.

"CHRONICLE" TRADE AND ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT.

SEE PAGES 9 AND 10.

BULLET LODGES IN CHEEK.

Seven Arrests Made.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Mexico City—The President's lower left jaw was broken, a bullet lodging in the cheek. He was removed home and then to the hospital. The President's little daughter the only other occupant of the presidential car was unhurt. It is fortunate that the chauffeur was not injured seriously enough to stop the car, for eye witnesses declare that the assailant had several companions. Seven arrests have been made.Reuter.

WARNING TO COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES.

Country Intent Upon Radical Work.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Mexico City.—Over 50,000 had thronged to the great national stadium to witness the inaugural ceremony. Mr. Oritiz Rubio made a speech and was loudly applauded when he pledged Government to five years of hard work and promised immediate attack on the outstanding economic and social problems. He warned counter revolutionaries that the social movement championed by the revolutionary Governments in Mexico was a "fait accompli" and that the restoration of Conservative or even moderate systems was impossible because the country was intent upon the radical work of regaining the heritage of its race.—Reuter.

CHURCH V. STATE.

—:o:—

ENQUIRY INTO PRESENT RELATIONS.

Commission To Be Appointed.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Church Assembly at Westminster, by 382 votes to 105, passed a resolution moved by the Archbishop of York in favour of the appointment of a Commission by Archbishops to inquire into the present relations between Church and State, and, particularly, how far the principle that the Church is entitled to formulate its faith in Jesus Christ is effectively applicable. The Bishop of Winchester said that a very grave conflict between the spiritual and the secular since the Reformation was impending.

The Bishop of Durham declared that the only solution for spiritual independence was disestablishment.—Reuter.

HASTENING SLOWLY.

Naval Delegates' Complaints.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

There was frank speaking at a meeting of Empire Naval delegates this afternoon about the tardiness of progress. It was felt that things were going well but too slowly.

Subsequently Mr. Smiddy, Irish Free State, acted as spokesman on the subject at a meeting of the heads of the delegations when his criticism was generally endorsed, the French being especially disappointed.

DEAL WITH SUBMARINES.

Therefore, it was decided to call a plenary meeting to deal specifically with submarines. Meantime to-morrow's meeting will again tackle the crucial question of global tonnage and categories.

To-night eight hundred guests attended the Government reception at Admiralty House in honour of the Conference, including heads of the delegations and many members of the Cabinet and ex-members of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR'S SUGGESTION.

Party Leaders To Discuss Question.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

It is understood that an informal conference of all party leaders to discuss Sir Tej Bahadur's suggestion of convening an All Parties Conference will be held in Delhi on the 27th and the 28th instant.—A. P.

VERULAM TO BE EXECAVATED.

—:o:—

City That Flourished 100 Years Before London Was Built.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Rugby.—The ancient city of Verulam which was the seat of English civilisation a century before London was built, is to be excavated. Verulam stood on a site close to St. Albans, and is known to have been one of the great tribal capitals of prehistoric Britain. It was already a capital city before Julius Caesar landed.—B. O. W.

Justices Pearson and Patterson disposing of the appeal filed by Mr. Jnananjan Neogy reduced the sentence of one year rigorous passed on him by the Alipur Magistrate for speech at Hazrapark in connection with the Deshbandhu Anniversary holding the sentence to be excessive having regard to the circumstances under which the speech was delivered.—Free Press.

STARVING VIRAMGAM TALUKA.

DUE TO LOCUSTS AND WANT OF RAIN.

Low Cotton Prices Worsen Situation.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

Prof. J. C. Swaminarain M.L.C., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

There have been three successive bad seasons in Viramgam Taluka. Flood and frost in previous two years did great havoc and in the current year there has been scarcity of rainfall. There have been hardly ten inches of rain in Viramgam Taluka.

Food crops have been eaten away by repeated attacks of locusts. The first attack of locusts descended on Viramgam Taluka. At that time the locusts were hungry and ate away the grains of Bajri and Juwari just whehn they were about to mature. During the last two months commencing from 12th Dec. 1929 weekly seasonal reports of Ahmedabad districts in Bombay Government Gazete admits that standing cotton crops is withering for want of sufficient moisture.

EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS.

In spite of this admission the local revenue authorities of Viramgam Taluka have made exaggerated annewari valuations and they are trying to recover from starving and impoverished cultivators. The whole case of Viramgaum requires re-examination. Cotton picking continues at present in Viramgam Taluka.

In no field, the outturn of kallas has been more than one or one and a half maunds per vigha. The price of kallas (cotton with pods) has gone down to Rs. 3 per maund. With such poor outturn of cotton and with destructinn of food crops by locusts cultivators are actually starving. It is desirable that the pitiable case of Viramgam taluka should be thoroughly discussed in the council which meets on 17th February 1930 and until that is done the cultivators should withhold payment of land revenue.—Free Press.

TO UNITE PEACE WITH SECURITY.

—:o:—

Great Problem For Solution.

PREMIER ADDRESSES WOMEN'S DEPUTATION.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Premier MacDonald accompanied by Messrs. Wakatsuki and Stimson received at St. James' Palace a deputation of women organised by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom including a Japanese delegation with their petition. The League has affiliations in forty countries. Resolutions were presented on behalf of the peoples of the conferring powers except Italy as also an International resolution urging drastic reductions in all types of naval armaments particularly the abolition of battleships.

Premier MacDonald replying paid a tribute to the women as pioneers in the work of preparing the way for the conference. He declared that whatever the results of the present conference, it would not be the last word on disarmament. He proceeded to outline the complexities of the situation and the tremendous difficulties of reaching an agreement owing to the different needs of the nations.

Mr. MacDonald thought that the Conference would get a good agreement but even if it did not fulfil all the expectations its greatest achievement would be that the nations assembled had reached a moral understanding. Not only superfluous ships, but superfluous programmes must be scrapped. The great problem for solution was to unite peace with security which in its composition was ninetenths psychological.

Mr. Stimson also made a short speech but Mr. Wakatsuki smilingly declined.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF NAVAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mr. MacDonald's Satisfaction.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Premier MacDonald authorises Reuter to state that he is quite satisfied with the progress of the Naval Conference and that the suggestion that Dominions are bringing pressure or are causing any difficulty is quite untrue.—Reuter.

Commons Debate On Naval Reduction.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Government were closely questioned in the Commons regarding Naval reductions. Mr. Alexander replied that the reductions were in pursuance of the Government's naval policy which Mr. Macdonald had fully stated on July 24 last, making it clear that as that policy progressed a reduction of the new programme either by suspension or cancellation was probable. Government after the fullest examination of the British naval needs and consideration of the economical use of public money considered that the revised provision now made was adequate. Later Sir Charles Cayzer asked if the Premier intended to pursue a policy of unilateral disarmament regardless of facts and circumstances, Mr. MacDonald replied: "Certainly not. This is a well-devised programme, consistent and well within the requirements of national security."—Reuter.

PLENARY SESSION ON TUESDAY.

—:o:—

Debate On Submarine Question.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Heads of Naval delegations met at St. James Palace in the evening, and decided to hold a plenary meeting of the Conference at eleven on the morning of February 11, to discuss the question of submarines. The First Committee will meet to-morrow at 3 p.m.—Reuter.

Cholera In Kumbh Mela.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

Cholera has broken out in the Kumbh Mela. The Prayag and the Agarwal Seva Samitis' activities in disposing of dead bodies is highly praiseworthy. Indranarain, a Scout of Prayag Samiti died of cholera in hospital and one Scout of the Agarwal Samiti who had an attack of cholera is now in hospital.—A. P.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Discount Rate Reduced.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced from five per cent to four and half per cent.—Reuter.

BUTLER COMMITTEE REPORT.

Appointment Of Special Officer.

The Government of India will shortly appoint an officer on special duty to deal with the Butler Committee's Report "vis a vis" the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

STOCKS & SHARES

NAPPING BEARS CAUGHT UNAVIARES.

Strange Movements Of Tata Steel Shares.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

There was nothing doing on the Stock Exchange to-day in mill shares which fluctuated within a narrow range. Fazals are firmly held by Bulls. The Bears who were napping with a short interest in Tata Steel shares are caught unawares. The bull syndicate took the advantage of this situation and forced Bears to cover their unprotected sales of Deferred shares. However the movement of Tata Steel Ordinary and Second Pref. clearly shows that there is nothing but pure and simple speculation behind the rise in Defds. The covering has weakened the technical situation and we will not be surprised to see these dropping at a greater speed.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Bombay Dyeing 652, 56, 50, 51.
Century 235, 33.
Colaba 125.
Crescent N. 70.
Fazul 486, 87, 80, 81.
Indore 333.
Madhowji 12.
Nagpur N 136.
New Great 233. 37, 35.
Pearl 233. 37, 35.
Simplex 30.
Swadeshi 335, 36.
Burma 688, 90, 86.
Hydro 1 106, 8, 3, 5.
Tram 135.
Deff 286, 97, 92, 98, 91.
Ord. 48 6. 44-10.
Bundi 16-6.
Indian 236, 37, 35-10.
Katni Ord 180.
Alcock 253.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 302-8
Apollo 50. nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi 250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 165.
Bharat 100 nil, 67-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 120.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 50 651-4.
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 20.
Central India 100, 418/12.
Century 100 233-12.
Colaba Land 125.
Fazalbhoy 250 481-4.
Crescent 100, 70.
David 250, nil. 90.
Dawan 250, 423|12
E D Sassoon United Ord 0-5-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 80|10.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100 6
Finlay 100, 107, 80
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100. 146-4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100 1490
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 85.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 950.
Indore Malwa 100 333|12.
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1700.
Kohinoor 135.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 68/12.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1325.
Manockji Petit 1,000 26y 950.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 430.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40
Minerva 100, nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore (50) pc 4 127-8xd.
New City Bombay 50..
New Great Eastern 200 10y 136|4.
Osmanshahi 85 2|4y, 50.
Pearl 250 235.
Phoenix 100 285.
Premier 10 nil 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 52-8.
Simplex 250, 30.
Sholapur 1000.. 2600.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swadeshi 10, 338-4.
Tata Mill 25 nil. 22-8.
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2,200.
Western India Spinning 1,000. 790

BANKS.

Bank of India 50 2 xd. 94.
Baroda 50 3 77
Central 25. 16.
Eastern £5 xd. 78.
Imperial Bank 1285
Imperial Conributory 125 10f 315.
Union 5/11 3-1
P & O Bank £10 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bondi Portland 10-0-0 80f xd. xd. 16|6.
Gwalior Cement 10. 79.
Central India Mining 3-4.
Indian Cement 235-10.
Punjab Cement 10, 11.
Shahabad Cement 10y 143-12.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 11-4.
United Cement 100 5y 54.
Katni rOd. 181/4
Katni Def 670.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 61/11/ 766/4
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-116/4
Central Provinces 88
Dhond Baramati 100 2-11-6 95-8
Gujarat 100. 2|4|8 79.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1|15|21 67.
Mymensingh 100 2|11|61. 56.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 81 82.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 88.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 655
Upper Sind 100 nil 77.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7 8y 120
Surat Electric O 100 5-7y xd 123/12
Andhra Valley Ord (1000) xd 645
Bombay Tram Ord. 50 135
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1107/8
Tata Power 1000 nil 470.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 251/4.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 407 491-4.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/43 30.
Empire of India Life 100. 30-1720
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 15, 9.
New India Assurance (10) 18/4
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1820
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd 5.
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 6 253-12.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 15
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 178/12
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 25.
Burma F Corporation 68-4.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10-4.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 90.
Scindia Steam 8/12
Tata Construction xd. 31.
Tata Iron Ord. 44-10.
Tata Iron Def. 291-4.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 52-8.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. P.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (b. 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 101
Tata Hydro Def. 105-12
Tata Steel b 7 p.c. 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 67-4.
Andhra Pref. 960.
Tata Power Pref. 1030
Tata Power Pref. 1040.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Mar. close at 8s. 5 1/4d. up 1/2d.
May close at 8s. 9 3/8d. up 1/2d.
July close at 8s. 11 3/8d. up 5/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 5

Mar. per bushel $ 1.14-1/4 — 3/4.
May per bushel $ 1.18-3/4 — 7/8.
July per bushel $ 1.20-1/4 — 1-1/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Mar. 19.20 — 0.
May 19.40 — 0.

WHEAT

Liquidation appears to be about over. Market discounting bearish news, present low prices appears attractive.

SUGAR.

Look for trading market for the time being. Market will probably meet support on declines Look for higher prices eventually

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Feb./Mar. £7-5-0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Feb/March £15-12-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
S'ment Sellers Feb/March £15-10-0

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 5.

Linseed Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Nominal Feb./Mar. £21-17-6
Linseed Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Apl/May £19-10-0
Linseed, La Plata, ton.
S'ment Hull Sellers Feb./Mar £17-7-6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Feb/Mar £19-17-6

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 3 To 6 Points Lower.

TRADE BUYING AND COVERING MEETING LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market early advanced on trade buying but during the middle of the day there was increased liquidation which depressed prices. In the afternoon the market ruled very steady on short covering. The market opened at a rise of 10 points on pressure of buying orders from mills and better Liverpool advices. As soon as the demand was satisfied, prices declined 26 points under long liquidation. Later on prices recovered 11 points from the lowest level on short covering and closed at a net rise of 3 to 6 points. spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 16.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed uncharged to a decline of 1 point. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged at 15.75c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 24,000 Bales and exports were 16,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 points and improved somewhat on covering but declined later on disappointing New York cables and closed at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 9 points to 8.76d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures closed steady at a rise of 9 to 2 points and Empire Cotton futures declined 2 points March 8.43 and May 8.47.

The action of the market is disappointing and despite some financial help by the Farm Board, there is uter absence of speculative buying. Prices are low and while we do not favour sales, we see no reason to buy at the moment and proper to await further decline. It seems that there is some hidden Bear hand behind the decline and it is impossible for shorts to turn on the other side in a short time. Of course we do believe that present decline will help to a great extent in reducing the acreage but such a belief is shared by every cotton operator, hence no wonder to have no effect. Later on prices will advance considerably but we doubt whether we have reached the bottom.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest opening 6.20 (opening) lowest 15.94 (12-32 p.m.

Hemetryk:—"New York cables:—Cotton scattered liquidation South sold goods dull."

Hentz:—"Cotton liquidation seems to be over for the time being but confidence shaken and decline has caused more bearish feeling, long interest greatly reduced recently, technical position much strengthened, any favourable feature will cause an advance."

Liverpool:—"Market unsettled and irregular. The uncertainty as to Farm Board presses on the market. Market feels that there too much cotton."

Liverpool:—"Federal Farm Board reported advancing sufficient funds carry cotton. Present prices considered bullish but adverse trade against rise."

Messrs. W. H. Midwood have received the following Cable from their Liverpool head office:—

"Market nervous, shorts covering. Market will probably meet selling on advances."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 5.

March	16.05—.05
May	16.29—.05
July	16.50—.03
October	16.70—.05
December	16.83—.06
Middling Spot	16.15—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 5.

March	15.90—
May	16.16—.01
Middling Spot	15.75—

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 5.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As know in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	16.05
May	16.27
July	16.46
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
March	16.20
May	16.26
July	16.40

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 5

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

Bombay Cotton

Renewed Selling Pressure.

URGENT CASE FOR GOVT ACTION.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Although Indian Cotton has improved in quality through the good work of the Central Cotton Committee, it is selling at an unduly low price in comparison with American Cotton which is deteriorating. It requires a thorough investigation as to how far speculative operatinos of the memberrs of the East India Cotton Association are responsible for the present disparity ought to be do If the undue cheapness of our Cotton is not due to speculative operations, it is an urgent case which requires the attention of the Government to find out the causes and redress the same. The Government, it is well known, passed an Act in 1922 the Cotton Act and since it have committed itself to look after the cotton trade it is high time Government took the necessarry steps in the matterr without further delay.

The local market opened to-day at Rs. 277 for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled easy on renewed selling by commission houses and yesterday's buyers. Liverpool opening cables were quiet and added further decline. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M	272	12	
Broach J.-A	281	8	0
Oomra Mar	225	12	0
Oomra May	231	8	
Oomra July	237	8	0
Bengal Mar.	190	0	0
Bengal May	196	4	0
Bengal July	203	4	
Broach A.M. Highest	277	4	
Broach A.-M. Lowest	271	10	

SAMPINE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Feb.	173.40 plus 0.40
May	178.60 plus .010

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Bengal March 192.
Bengal May 199.
Bengal July 206.
Broach A./M. 275.
Broach J./A. 285.
Umra March 228.
Umra May 225.
Umra July 242.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Bengal	203	198	193	187
Sind	208	203	198	192
Punjab	201	196	191	185
Rajputana	203	198	193	187
Broach		276	274	—
Umra No. 3	236	231	228	223
C P No. 2	253	248	245	240
C P No. 2	245	240	237	232

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

100	Atlas Mill Aurangabad		175
100	G G Kesha & Co. Wun	237	1/2
200	P R Vakharia Khamgaon		230
100	Lavji Meghji Khamgaon		228
100	Tata & Co. Kasganj		196
200	Bussan & Co. Jalna		223
200	Bussan Lasur		223
200	Do. Aurangabad		223
100	Mithabhai Nathoo Shegaon	230	1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

	Opening	Closing.
February		8.44—.01
March	8.52	8.50—.02
April		8.52—.01
May	8.63	8.61—.01
June		8.63—.01
July	8.72	8.70—.01
August		8.73—.01
September		8.76—
October	8.81	8.79—
November		8.81+.01
December	8.86	8.84+.01
January		8.85+.01
February		8.87+.01
Middling Spot		8.76+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.60+.10
Scinde, Fine	4.85+.10
Scinde, Superfine	5.10+.10
Bengal, Good	4.35+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	4.60+.10
Bengal, Fine	4.85+.10
Oomra, Good	5.60+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	5.90+.10
Oomra, Fine	6.20+.10
Broach, Fully Good	6.35+.10
Broach, Fine	6.60+.10
Broach, Superfine	6.85+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

March	13.39+.09
May	13.56+.02
July	13.73+.02
November	13.80+.01
December	13.90—
January	13.92—
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Fot	13.95+.05

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 to 15th Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Feb.-15th March.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 April.

NEW YORK:—
B. C RATE T T 276 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 1|2
Banks Buying 60 Days 133

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 107 3/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 133 1/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 3|8

CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4.86 7/16 5th inst.
Shanghai-London 1/11 5/8 6th inst.
Japan-London 2/0 7/32 5th inst.
London-Paris 124.00 5th inst.
London-Belgium 34.900 5th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.19 5th inst.
London-Italy 92.85 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-10 7/8 4th inst., £4-4-11 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 4th inst., 20 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 4th inst., 19 7/8 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 3/8 4th inst., 43 11/16 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 15/16 per cent 4th inst., 3 15/16 per cent 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 per cent 4th inst., 4 per cent 5th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/2 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 5-1/2 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

With a little increased investment demand, Government securities market displayed better tone. The buying was mostly influenced by firmness of sterling securities. 3-1/2 per cent. opened at Rs. 65/7 and advanced to Rs. 65.96 but declined to Rs. 65/7/6 on selling. The market closed as under:—

(Liable to Income-Tax.)

	Rs.
3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes Ready	66 10
do. Sett.	65 7-1/2
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	73 0
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan	89 13
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	78 0
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	94 12
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	85 15
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan	95 2
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	97 8
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan	95 2
6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb.	103 0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	102 12

(Income-Tax Free.)

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready	100 6
do. Sett.	100 5
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	99 12
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds	100 1
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds	100 10
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	101 9
6-1/2 p.c. B. D. Loan 1935	103 14
7 p.c. Mysore Loan 1931	102 4

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.
Bombay. Feb. 6.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 506/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 118/- per ton.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-15/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

	Arrives Bales.	Rate. Rs.
Ujjain	1000	280/90
Indore		240/60
Ratlam	200	280/305
Sennabad	100	245/55
Bir	100	245/55
Buranpur	100	245/55
Amalner	100	240/45
Dhulia	200	240/45
Chopda	100	240/50
Nagpur	200	260/70
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	300	280/95
Onkara	450	285/95
Abhor	400	285/90
Pandianwala	100	
Chandasi	100	235/40
Amraoti	250	240/45
Dhamangaon	200	240/45
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	240/45
Ganga Khed	100	240/45
Bhavaniganj	150	280/90
Mandusar	50	280/90
Jaina	400	240/45
Khamgam	900	240/50
Nanded	200	285/95

Carts Rates.

	Arrivals	Rs.
Khandwa	350	245/55
Wardha	400	255/60
Wun	300	255/60
Pandharwada	250	255/60
Yeotmal	250	255/60
Arvi	200	255/60
Latur	200	280/90
Parbhani	100	270/80
Ahmednagar		235/40
Bijapur		235/40
Bengal U. P.		210/15
Jalgaon		240/50
C. P. No. 2		245/50
Kudchi		250/60
Mathia		220/30
Pachora		240/50
Purna	100	260/70
Karda		240/50
Pandharpur		240/50
Hingolt		240/45
Karanja	400	240/50
Sailu		240/45
Shedbai		240/50
Pandurna		240/50
Kasur (Bengal)		225/30
Kinganghat		240/50
Warora		250/60
Purgaon		240/45
Ranala		240/45
Nandarbar		240/45
Katol		240/50
Vamboria		240/45
Sirpur		245/55
Malkapur		250/55
Sanavad		250/55
Kumpta		280/90
Tirupur Cambodia		340/50
Dhondycha		240/50
Erodol		240/50
Banusal		245/55
Sindhi		250/40
Khirkia		250/55
Ghurji		215/20
Hansi		220/25
Warangam		240/50
Sindhurni		240/50
Chalisgaon		240/50
Budhnavar		300/10
Akola		240/45
Khanewal		285/90
Tobataxi		285/90
Aratwalla		285/90
Multan (Sind-American)		285/90
Surgoda		285/90
Nandgaon		245/50
Nimbara		245/50
Nizamabad		245/50
Nimuch		240/45
Nandura		240/45
Puchor		290/95
Dabhoi		270/80
Itola		270/80
Sarulaya		270/80
Miyagam		270/80
Palej		270/80
Amod		270/80
Jammbusar		270/80
Broach		270/80

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 5.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London cwt. Delivery Sellers Mar/April 39/1-1/2
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London cwt. Delivery Sellers May/Aug. 38/9

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, Quality,) Spot 10-3/8

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes.
Afloat, Sellers 43/3
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb., Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Feb./Mar. 48/
Wheat, South Australian. Parcels.
Afloat to U. K. Paid 43/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
S'ment Liverpool Paid and further Buyers May/June 43/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 5.

Java Sugar(Fine White, Dutch. Standard, No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.
Feb./March, per cwt 10/6-3/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.
Feb./March, per cwt 10-7/8 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
Feb./March, per cwt 10/7-3 Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 5

Smoked Sheet, Standard., Ribbed lb. Spot 7-9/16d. Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 5

Copper, Braziers	£92-1/2
Yellow Metal	£69
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£17-3/4 Nominal.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£11-7/8
Tin, English Ingots	£ 178-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 5.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£16-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113-1/2
National Bank	£43
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	£86 5/8
Conversion Loan	£75-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£99-1/4
Rupee Paper. 3-1/2 p.c.	£47
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£51-2/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 Sterling Loan	£60-1/2
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London. Feb 5

Silver—China a small buyer. Small offer. Market is quietly steady.

Spot	20
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London. Feb. 5

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11

BULLION.

BOMBAY BULLION BROKRS' ASSN.

Bombay, Feb 6

London Ready 20/
London Forward 19/14
China op. 1/11/11, 1/11/9 Clo. 1/11/
America Cent. 43/10
Ready 47/3
Maha op. 46/8 Hi. 46/8, Low. 46/3 Clo. 46/5
Falgoan op. 45/11, Hi. 45/12, Low. 45/7-1/2, Clo. 45/10
Tejimandi Maha /11/ Falgoan 1/9

GOLD.

Ready 21/7
Maha 21/7
Falgoon 21/8/3
N. Manor 21/9/
N. City 21/9

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 6.
1st Sept. to 30th Jan.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,253	336,902
Japan & China	10,555	526,378
Coast Ports		9,685
Up-country by Rail		49,358
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		81,813
Total	11,808	1,004,042

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 6

	Bales.
Bengal	193/213
Matnia	216/226
Khandeish	223/228
Akola/Khamgaon	230/238
Nagpur/Wardha	238/253
Barsi/Kurduwadi	228/235
Jalna/Aurangabad	225/230
Nagar/Vamburi	225/228
Purna/Parbani	248/259
Khandwa/Sanavad	228/241
Indore/Ujjain	235/263
Miraj/Sangli	273/293
Coompta	263/275
Tirupur/Cambodia	333/343

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb. 6

	Bales.
Khandeish	2,675
Central India	3,416
Barsi-Nugger	1,708
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,881
Berar	7,280
Central Provinces	6,046
Dhollera	1,304
N.-W. Provinces	560
Rajputana	211
Sind-Punjab	2,251
Broach	1,931
Western-Northerns	5
East Africans	632
Cotton	29,370
	Cwts.
Wheat	130,598
Linseed	735
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	165
Gingellyseeds	318
Groundnuts	31,130
Castorseeds	681
Rice	47,603
Myrabollams	2,461
Cottonseeds	9,711
Gram	536
Joowar	33
Maize	27
Barley	240
Bajree	1,562
Coal	tons

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
8 Feb.	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India † ..		19,000
1 Mch.	Maloja x ..		20,827
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..	NOW SAIL	16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 ,,	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10,602
25 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..	BOMBAY	11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14 ,,	Comorin ..		16,132
21 ,,	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20,827
28 ,,	Razmak@ ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
19 ,,	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	MENT	10,946
9 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
16 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
23 ,,	Razmak ..		10,857
30 ,,	Rajputana* ..	AT	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
6/13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..	ADEN	10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Malwa* ..		10,986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 18th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO ALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Apr.	Dumana ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships Fares as follows:

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £58	£95

SHIPPING.

The SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1 Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2 Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3 Calcutta and Karachi via coast Ports
4 Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents
Ballard Estate, Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930			
14 Feb.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
16 Feb.	Chakrata* ..	Straits & Japan.	
20 Feb.	Tamatau Maru	Straits & Japan.	
27 Feb.	Mirzapore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.	
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.	
24 Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.	
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.	
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.	
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.	
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia	
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.	
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.	
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.	
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.	
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£190

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930			
7 Feb	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi	
8 Feb.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.	
10 Feb.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C Mandvi	
12 Feb	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts	
12 Feb.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.	
14 Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.	

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Awa Maru ..	6028	31 Jan.	12 Feb.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@19 ,,
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	9 Feb.	19 Feb.
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru ..	0500	....	@ 9 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10500	20 Feb.	9 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	6 Mar.	13 Mar
Haruna Maru ..	10500	20 Mar.	3 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Marseilles	
Asama Maru ..	22000	27 Feb.	5 Mar.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	9 Mar.	16 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American, East and West Coast and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Sirkar Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone No 20379, 22788
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

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INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
13649, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No 21997

THE INDIAN REVIEW

New Year Number

Congress & Conferences.

The closing week of; December (1929) and the beginning of 1930 have witnessed a number of Congresses and Conferences, political, social, religious and communal. The list which includes also vocational gatherings held in different parts of the country is a formidable one.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.
THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
THE KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.
THE ULEMAS CONFERENCE.
INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.
THE TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.
THE LIBRARY CONFERENCE.
JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.
THE NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.
SUPPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.
HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.
ALL-INDIA TEACHERS' FEDERATION.
THE THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.
ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
INDIAN PHILOSOPHIC CONGRESS.
ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.
INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.
AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.
MEDICAL CONFERENCE.
ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE.
THE SCIENCE CONGRESS.
PUNJAB STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.
THE WADHWAN CONFERENCE.
HYDERABAD PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The busy reader can hardly be expected to have the time to go through all the literature of these twenty-five gatherings. Hence an attempt is made in this Special Number to give a clear and succint account of the various Conferences of the season. This account also includes extracts from presidential and other addresses, and summaries of resolutions passed, together with portraits of important persons who have taken part in these deliberations. Besides, this Number contains special articles from the pen of eminent personages and writers of repute.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

"THE VOICE OF LIFE"
By Sir J C Bose, F R S.
"TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA"
By Mlle. Juliette Veillier.
"THE ENGLISH MARTYRS"
By The Rt. Rev. E H M Waller.
"MY IMPRESSIONS OF SOVIET RUSSIA"
By Mr. Syed Raza Ali, C B E
"IRELAND AND INDIA"
By Mr. J Gwynn, I C S, (Rtd.)
"THE LOCUST AND ITS ALLIES"
By Mr. S T Moses, M A, F Z S.
"THE TRAVELS OF FAHIEN"
By Mr. K P S Menon, I C S.
"HEALTH ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE"
By Dr. S N Ghose, D Litt., B Sc.
"THE GOLDEN TEMPLE OF AMRITSAR"
By Mr. G R Sethi, B A, M B A S.
"THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS"
By "A Ceylonese."

The price is 8 (eight) annas per copy. But a remittance of Rs. by M. O. or a cheque for Rs. 5-4, (12 shillings Foreign) will bring you not only this special number but all the eleven succeeding numbers for the year 1930. We shall also give the Special December Number free.

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That Progress Proves Popularity is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

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PROGRESS

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1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
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1927	,, 468 ,,	1927	,, 122 ,,
1928	,, 585 ,,	1928	,, 140 ,,

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25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
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(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

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RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Unrivalled Circulation.

When you are preparing a campaign in the great National Dailies, bear in mind the fact that "The Hindu" has a circulation unrivalled in Southern India.

FIRST FOR RESULTS.

for it is the one National daily newspaper that goes home and stays there to be seen and read by every member of each house hold that it enters.

"The Hindu" enjoys in its area a greater reader following than any other daily newspaper, and no National campaign can bring the fullest measure of success unless it includes

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South India's Largest Daily Newspaper.

NEW ADVERTISERS who wish to sell their goods should follow the example of OLD ADVERTISERS and use "THE HINDU."

An Illustrated Annual is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.
An Illustrated Weekly is also published every Sunday with Special contributions, etc.

For rates, etc., apply to The Manager, P.O. Box 316, 100, Mount Road, Madras.

London Agents: { D.J. KEYMER & Co., Ltd. 1,2,3, Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. C. MITCHELL & Co. (1927) Ltd., 1,2,3, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E. C. 1.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ...." Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED by European Firm, INDIAN BAZAAR Salesman for Bombay only, must have experience in Scents and Food Colours. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 2455, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 198

WANTED for Islamia College, a LECTURER, (Grade Rs. 150—10—400) on Commercial Arithmetic, Geography and Bookkeeping. The applications to reach by 15th February, 1930. PRINCIPAL, Islamia College, Calcutta.
A 178

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS, those who want to become Rich and happy in Rs. 4 8- in March end, should send money by money order or write atonce with reply envelop for prospectus. No apportunity after February end. THE MOONSUN AGENCY, Chalisgaon East, Khandesh
A R2177

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

WANTED—Qualified and experienced MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating qualifications, experience, age, nationality and minimum salary expected to:—AMATYA, Bansda State, (Bombay Presidency).
A 173

WANTED—AGENTS and ORGANISERS all over Bombay Presidency for a real good Assurance Co. of good standing. None without the confidence of writing business need apply. Terms-salary or Commission. Apply Box No. 2453 Advt. Deppt., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 132

WANTED.—For Rasulkhanji Zenana Hospital, Rajkot, experienced LADY DOCTOR with recognised European qualifications and colloquial knowledge of Gujarati. Rs. 500—50—600, free furnished quarters and right to half fees private practice. Selected candidate required join appointment March 1st latest. Apply stating qualifications and endorsing testimonials to JUNAGADH STATE VAKIL, Rajkot before February 15th, after which, no applications will be considered.
A 175

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLANDCEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

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THE ROYAL HOMOEO and DENTAL INSTITUTE DELHI—Please apply to the Principal for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Sc., M B H, M B E H, M S B, etc., in Dentistry, Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry respectively
T R2175

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L 133288

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

Wanted fully qualified Nurses for temporary posts at the Arthur Road Hospital on Rs. 100/ to Rs. 150/ plus Rs. 15/- Uniform Allowance with free furnished quarters. Apply immediately to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, Arthur Road Hospital, in person between 9 and 10 a.m. (B.T.), on week days

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
200

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,

BIHAR AND ORISSA

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PROFESSOR of PATHOLOGY and BACTERIOLOGY for the Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College, Patna, which will open in July, 1930. The applicant should be an M.R.C.V.S. and must have postgraduate training in Pathology and Bacteriology. The selected officer will have to carry out research in addition to his teaching duties for which no extra remuneration will be allowed.

The terms are as stated below:—

For a Contract Officer:—Pay Rs 900—50—1,100 plus sterling overseas pay £30 a month for an Officer of non-Asiatic domicile. The post will ultimately be absorbed in the new Superior Provincial Veterinary Service when formed, and if satisfactory and the officer so desires, he will also be absorbed in that service. The officer will be on 5 years' contract terminable at six months' notice on either side which may be renewed by Government. He will be entitled to the benefit of the special Provident Fund and also First Class passages between England and India at the beginning and end of his contract and leave according to the model rules for Vacation services. He will have to pay rent not exceeding 10 per cent. of his pay for his residence.

For members of the Indian Veterinary Service:—Initial pay Rs. 900 a month plus sterling overseas pay £30 a month if of non-Asiatic domicile. The selected officer will continue in the Indian Veterinary Service and draw usual increments. Other terms as for Indian Veterinary Service officers.

The applications will be received up to 15th March, 1930, and should be addressed to SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BIHAR and ORISSA, Education and Development Department, PATNA.

Dated Patna, the 23rd January, 1930.
138

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that five Certificates for five shares Nos. 12663, 1111, 13722, 7895, and 6871, of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Gordhandas Thakersey have been LOST OR MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

GORDHANDAS THAKERSEY,
110, Chakla Street,
Bombay 3.
R 276

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

For information regarding sal and other timbers available from the U. P. Government Forests please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Utilisation Division,
Bareilly, U. P.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply and delivery of 200,000 lbs. Liquid Chlorine at Municipal Water Works Stores at Powai in 60 lbs. cylinders to be provided by the contractor will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 14th day of February, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant together with a deposit of Rs. 2,000.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 each copy who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

W. A. NIVEN,
By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner.
196

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHANDRAPRASAD MOTIRAM MEHTA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Telegraph Clerk at the Mazgaon Post Office, who resided at Kandewadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai GAMANGAVRI, widow of Chandraprasad Motiram Mehta, of Mota in Surat District, Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Bandra, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 28th day of January, 1930.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
197

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 41 of 1930.

MANILAL RAVCHAND GANDHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SUJAUDIN SAMSUDIN, trading in the name of F. S. Din, as Selling Agent of Eastern Chemical Co., Ltd., of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, at present residing at Poona ..... Defendant.

To
SUJAUDIN SAMSUDIN,

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit against you to recover Rs. 8,182-12-6 with interest costs and interest on judgment and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of February, 1930, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon and that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined 'ex parte' in your absence.

Dated this eleventh day of January, 1930.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary and
Senior Master.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
199

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1670 BALES COTTON:—(169 B/S C. P. NO. (1): 200 B/S C. P. NO. (2): 500 B/S BERAR: 800 B/S BENGAL.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th February 1930. at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange by order of the Insurance office concerned the abovementioned Cotton slightly damaged that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jetha of Mr. Saroopchand Prithiraj.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A Deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road, Golpitha.
NEXT SATURDAY
Universal's Latest Serial in 12 EPS. 24 REELS.
"A FINAL RECKONING"
WITH
LOUISE LORRAINE, NEWTON HOUSE, BUFFALO BILL, Jr.
DON'T MISS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Drama of Broadway Cindrella
BETTY COMPSON
in
Radio's Sensational Drama
STREET GIRL
with
the Catchiest Music and Fastest Dancing Action
100 per cent all Talking Dramatic Sensation

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Great Play Becomes a Greater Picture
THE MUSIC MASTER
featuring
ALEC. B. FRANCIS
A Wm. Fox Production.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
CARL ROSA OPERA Co.
presents
"CARMEN"
Booking at Rose and Co.,

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.
NEXT SATURDAY
The Romance of Cowboy and an Eastern Society Girl!
TOM MIX
IN
THE ARIZONA WILDCAT
With
TONY
The wonder horse
DON'T MISS.

THE RIALTO
Lamington Road,
TO-DAY ONLY
at 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
SPECIAL REVIVAL!
TO-MORROW
FOR LADIES ONLY
A Sex-warfare Comedy of modern business.

AMUSEMENTS.

EVERY NIGHT FIVE GIFTS EVERY NIGHT

FOR ENTRANCE 1ST Rs 100 Rs 2ND Rs 50 Rs 3RD Rs 25 Rs RIDES Rs 25 Rs

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GIVEN AWAY TOTAL Rs. 10,000 Rs. AT Rs 200 EVERY NIGHT Rs 200
TILL 21ST MARCH 1930
LOCATION-GOWALIA TANK
Admission Annas TWO

Mrs. HIRABAI BARODEKAR'S
NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA
PRESENTS
Sadhvi Mirabai
HISTORICAL SUPER-DRAMA
Written by S. A. SHUKLA
Saturday, 8-2-30 at 8-30 P.M. Sunday, 9-2-30 at 3 P.M.
Well-known Play—Wright of MAHARASHTRA
AT
Grant Road BOMBAY THEATRE.
Amidst beautiful Stage—Settings—Wonderful Transfer Scenes—Rich drapery!
ALL AT THE COST OF THOUSANDS!
MELODIOUS SONGS! SENSATIONAL NOVELTY!
Book Your Seats To-Day.

Ripon Theatre
CORNER GRANT ROAD, TRAMS PASS THE DOOR.
ANOTHER PACKED HOUSE AMAZED and THRILLED.
Nothing Like it ever seen in Bombay.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
Special Matinees Saturday & Sunday next at 4 P.M.
THE GREAT
NICOLA NICOLA NICOLA
THE WONDER SHOW OF THE UNIVERSE
WORLD'S MASTER MAGICIAN
NICOLA TO HANG OUTSIDE THE RIPON THEATRE SUNDAY NEXT AT 3 P.M.
If you are looking for a thrill go to the Ripon Theatre, corner of Grant Road, on Sunday next at 3 p. m. and see the Great Nicola placed in a Strait Jacket and hanged by his heels in mid-air, from which he will free himself, dangling from the end of a 65 ft. rope.
SUSPENDED HEAD DOWNWARDS THE GREAT NICOLA WILL ESCAPE FROM A STRAIT JACKET.
Reduced Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re 1 plus Tax
Booking at The Ripon Theatre.
Be wise and Book your Seat now.

U. S. A. IN VANGUARD OF HUMAN PROGRESS.

Three Principles Of American Constitution.

DR. MUZUMDAR'S LECTURE.

"The dominant power that will influence whole civilization of mankind is going to be America. By the sheer power of her industrial development and the application of science to industry, America is going to put an impress upon the rest of humanity, as she has already revolutionised her own social and economic composition". These were the observations made by Prof. H. T. Muzumdar, speaking on "Young America and Young India" at the Students' Brotherhood Hall on Thursday evening.

Presiding over the meeting Mr. K. F. Nariman said that every nation which was struggling for liberty looked to America which was supposed to be the new home of democracy and freedom.

THOSE "BOYS" AND "GIRLS"

The lecturer declared that it was impossible to think of Amrica in terms other than "youthful". In America every young lady from the age of 16 to 60 called herself a "girl" and similarly a man from the age of 17 to 70 called himself a "boy". (Laughter). That gave one the idea of the youthful attitude of the American people. To speak of young America, he said, was to describe America as she was.

VANGUARD OF HUMANITY.

Speaking from his experience of 10 years' participation in the social life of that country and observation of the political and economic conditions, he had no hesitation in saying that America would be the vanguard of human progress. By the sheer power of her industrial development she was going to put an impression upon the rest of humanity.

Alluding to the social aspect of American life he asked the audience to remember that America was the product of pioneering and adventure. The spirit of pioneering which guided the early colonisers of the new continent was alive even to this date and dominated all the activities and manifestations of American life. The old and trodden path did not appeal to the "Yankee" but the new by the sheer force of its novelty at once caught his imagination. They were unlike Indians who carried on the old customs and traditions merely because of their ancientness.

THE "PURITAN STRAIN".

Dilating on what he called the "puritan strain" in Americans, he said that the early colonisers came to America with a view first and foremost of seeking a home where religious liberty and toleration would be found. This was an important factor in the understanding of America. The legacy of internecine warfare handed down by Europe had been entirely got rid of by the Americans who were perfectly tolerant with the result that to-day one found in America all religions and teachers of various faiths congregated together in mutual harmony.

INDIA'S CONSTITUTION.

The speaker depreciated the notion that although from days gone by the important characteristic of the people of India had been not merely religious toleration but religious appreciation—this aspect had somewhat changed to-day. The genius of India had been not merely to tolerate but to appreciate different faiths of all the religions of the world. The Mahomedans had taken their share in the development of this attitude. It seemed to the speaker that in the matter of religious situation India had a better start than American people. He added "If India has any outstanding contribution to make, it is to demonstrate to the sceptical world that all the religions of the world are emanating from the same supreme spirit and that whether one calls himself by this or that name it is possible for them to live in perfect friendliness and fellowship."

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ORGANISATION.

Adverting to the economic aspect of American life, the lecturer said America could be said in the real sense of the term to be self-sufficient. The idea of team work or co-operation was fundamental of American economic organisation. The success of their pioneering spirit. That was an attitude which was well worth copying by Indians. They were never satisfied with the old and were dominated by a craving for new things.

DISCARD USELESS VALUES.

The American rarely spoke of "taking risks" connoting possible disasterous consequences. The lecturer asked the Indian youth to dispense with these words and adopt the American equivalent which was "taking chances." "I hope my young friends will at least develop an attitude of mind which would question all values new as well as old. It is no use having sentimental attachment to things simply because they are old. You should have the courage to discard the useless values and accept the new, regardless of the consequences that might visit you" he said. The Americans are imbued with the notion of sanctity of the old.

Regarding the political aspect the speaker appealed to the youth to study the constitutions of three great countries namely America, Federal Germany and Turkey. The keynote of the Declaration of Independence of America he said could be given in three fundamental ideas. The declaration made on July 4th 1776 in America clearly laid "all men were born equal." The second principle had been very well put by an American in this fashion. "I am as good as you are, may be d—— side better," which really called for mutual respect.

The third and the most important point which the American Constitution recognised was that when a certain form of Government became oppressive and deprived the people of certain inalienable rights then it was the right of the people to fight the Government."

AMERICAN STUDENTS.

Replying to a questions as to whether American students were allowed to take part in politics the lecturer said Americans do not look upon students as a species different from human beings. (Laughter.)

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Feb. 6.

Previous closing rate	16.29
To-day's opening rate	16.13
Difference	—.16
To-day's closing rate	15.91
Difference	—.38
Broach expectation	269-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Previous closing rate	8.61
To-day's opening rate	8.5
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	8.43
Difference	—.18

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 6.

Silver ready	20-2-0
Higher	0-2-0
Silver forward	19-15-0
Higher	0-1-0

Tone of market: Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

1st settlement	46-6-0
2nd settlement	45-11-0

JAFFA RIOTS ECHO.

Jewish Police Man Sentenced To Death.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Jaffa.—A Jewish policeman named Hinkis of Telaviv has been sentenced to death for murdering, with others unknown, an Arab family comprising two men, one woman and two children during the riots at Jaffa last August. Four Jews had previously been murdered in the same district and it is thought that the murder of Arabs was the reprisal.—Reuter.

"The Advance" understands Sir C. C. Ghose will officiate as Chief Justice when Sir George Rankin, Chief Justice, goes on leave in April next.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

Nagasaki.—Four workmen were burnt to death and twentyfour cabins were gutted in fire on board Nippon Yusen Kaisha's 17000 ton motor ship "Tatsuda Maru" which was preparing for her maiden voyage. Damage is estimated at 10,000 sterling.—Reuter.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 6.

There have been extraordinarily heavy snowfalls of late in Kabul.

King Nadir Khan has announced the appointment of a Special Court of Enquiry under Sardar Abdulahadkhan to try Col. Mahmudsami and Mohmud Wali Khan, charged with treason. Trial commenced on Tuesday. It will be remembered that Mohmud Wali Khan was appointed Regent during Amanullah's European tour.—A. P.

TRAINING FOR CONGRESS.

Dr. Hardikar To Do It.

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

The General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—About 75 volunteers attended a meeting held at Congress House for considering the desirability of joining a Volunteers training class under the auspices of the Hindustan Seva Dal. Prof. Gharpure explained about the course of instruction, the pledge to be taken, etc. It was decided to have the class for 15 days from 6 to 8 a.m.

Nearly forty-five candidates offered to join the class when started. The next meeting would be held on or about the 11th instant when Dr. Hardikar is expected here when other details will be finally decided.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA STUDENTS' DAY.

How They Will Celebrate It.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

An interesting programme has been drawn for the celebration of the Students' Day which falls on Sunday. It includes a novel way of propaganda by means of balloons when rockets and shells packed with leaflets will be thrown from different parts of the city in the morning. In the afternoon balloons carrying parachutes will be flown from different parts of the city and a meeting will be held, Sir C. V. Raman presiding. There will be a demonstration of physical feats in the evening.—Free Press.

British Reply To France.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The British Commonwealth delegates met and discussed the British memorandum in reply to the French compromise proposal. With regard to the suggestion made yesterday that submarines should be humanised and not abolished, it is pointed out that while the British still hold that submarines should be abolished the question of humanising them originated not with France but with Britain supported by the United States.—Reuter.

BANDRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Appeal To Public.

At a meeting of the Bandra Congress Committee the following office bearers were elected Mr. S. S. Naik, President. Mr. Samant and Mr. B. D. Badkar, Hon. Secretaries, Mr. R. D. Baliwala, Treasurer.

In pursuance of the circular letter of the Working Committee it was resolved that the members of the Managing Committee must try and enrol a large number of Congress Members. As it is not possible to approach each and every individual and as the enrolment report is to be sent to the Working Committee within a fortnight, the residents of Bandra are requested to call at the Congress Committee's office, Patkar Blocks and get themselves enrolled as Congress members

Rigoletto At The Opera House.

For their fourth performance in this city, the Carl Rosa Grand Opera Company chose Verdis' Rigoletto for presentation. The audience that were present thoroughly enjoyed the opera. It is a pity that this company is not well patronised. Bombay has a bad musical reputation and it is for this reason that first class artistes shun it.

Rigoletto is a difficult operatic part to play nevertheless Mr. Douglas Pemberton's representation was quite creditable. He might have made a little more of the last scene wherein he discovers he has been the innocent cause of his own daughter's death.

Miss Eveline Birks took the role of the hunchbeck's daughter. As has been mentioned before this lady possesses a sweet voice but her singing of the famous aria "Caro Nome" was very disappointing. This particular air is considered to be the real test for a good lyric soprano. The tenor part of the gang libertine Duke of Mantua was in the hands of Mr. Roland Dickinson. This gentleman has a pleasing voice and made our attractive Duke. His singing however of those airs such as Questa Quella and the popular La donna e mobile was not convicing. As the night wore on he improved and his best singing was in the quartette ("fairest daughter of the graces"). As usual Mr. Emmanuel Hemingway made a splendid sparafucile. Although he played a small role, his performance was the most outstanding

The scenery and lighting effects particularly the thunderstorm was both realistic and effective.

The Orchestra played better than it did at Carmen though at times it seemed that some of the instruments played flat.

BIG HAUL OF CHARAS

SMART CAPTURE BY EXCISE POLICE.

Suspect Runs Away In Jungle And Returns.

The Bombay Excise police have seized 26 pounds of charas valued at Rs. 2,600 from a passenger who arrived from Peshawar. The police challenged two persons and arrested one of them at Titwal. The other accused took to his heels and disappeared in the adjoining jungle although chased by Excise constables. Finding that the coast was clear he came out of his hiding place and managed to reach Bombay catching a local train from the nearest Station to Titwal.

The Excise Officials, who had been on the look-out for the accused, arrested him on Wednesday morning at Palton Road.

The accused were placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, additional Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of illlicit possession of charas.

Inspector Hudson, in asking for a remand of the accused to the Excise custody stated that on receipt of certain information excisemen mere posted at the intermediate signals. Thhe smugglers of charas and opium finding that they could not escape the vigilance of the Excise police, had lately resorted to the plan of throwing out bundles of charas, etc. at the intermediate signals and hence excisemen were posted them also.

The accused N. Khan and Bihlu alighted at Titwal Station on Tuesday morning and the former carried a bundle in his arms on being challenged the first accused threw down the bundle on the platform and began to run. The bundle was found to contain charas worth Rs. 2,600.

Both accused who tried to escape were finally apprehended, the second accused having been arrested at Palton Road.

The remand application was granted.

CHARGE AGAINST AUDITORS FAILS.

"Unfounded Allegations."

The complaint filed by Ardeshir Rustomji Subedar against Kaikhoshroo N Chandabhoy and Hormusji D Jassobhoy of the firm of Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassobhoy, Auditors of the Western India Building and Engineering Co., Ltd (now defunct) was dismissed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

In his information the complainant made serious allegations of fraud stating that the accused showed the company's position to be very different from what it actually was, and that in collusion with the Agents and directors they cheated and abetted in cheating him in particular and the shareholders of the Company in general. A notice had been issued against the accused.

The Magistrate after hearing the arguments on both sides, dismissed the complaint.

Mr. Saner appearing for the accused characterised the allegations made by the complainant as unfounded and false.

CHEAPER ELECTRICITY FOR BOMBAY.

Move For At Least 25 p. c. Reduction In Rates.

Mr. G. I Griffiths has given notice of moving, at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the following:

"That in view of the great value of the cheap supply of electric power in the development of the City and its amenides and following the example of Calcutta, this Corporation authorise the Commissioner to address the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., urging upon it to lower the rates of supply with particular reference to business offices, and private residences by at least 25 per cent. of the present rates."

MR. MANIAR'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. H. F. Maniar will move: "That the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum be requested to invite the attention of the Board to pictures Nos. 491, 498 499 and 501 relating to Muslim saints, etc., in the Museum and they be requested to move the Board to have the pictures removed as they offend the religious susceptibilities of the Muslim visitors to the Museum."

EDITOR ARRESTED ON SEDITION CHARGE.

AMRITSAR, Feb. 5.

Sewa Singh, Editor of the Sikh newspaper "Babber Sher" has been arrested on a charge of sedition in connection with an article in the paper dated 15th January on methods of working up revolution. Police have removed copies of this issue from the office of the paper after a search.—A.P.

DACOITY CASE AGAINST ANGLO-INDIANS.

Further Evidence In Sessions Trial.

Further evidence was recorded in the Frere Road dacoity case before Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court Sessions. Among the ten accused are Mrs. Florence Biber and her three sons, all Anglo-Indians.

David Moses who is accused No. 9 and is granted pardon as an approver deposed that he and No. 4 became acquainted in a hospital where both were patients. On a subsequent meeting, No. 4 suggested to him to join his gang who were "making good money". As a result of this inducement, he joined them and remained with them for a month till they were arrested. Witness then narrated the activities of the gang.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Keshavji Khimji Asar, another victim of the gang's depredations was then called. An objection was raised by the defence that evidence of a different offence was not admissible.

His Lordship ruled that if the evidence concerned all the accused, it could be admitted to show their habitual activities, though not to support the present case.

The witness then described how he was similarly decoyed on the same pretext and robbed by the gang.

First accused knowing that the witness had a car to sell represented to him that he would find him a European purchaser. The accused took him to a room at Frere Road where he was assaulted by all the accused including Mrs. Biber on the pretext that he was "trespassing." They relieved him of a gold cigarette case, one gold watch, gold ring and other property. Under threat of death, they also forced him to execute a promissory note for Rs. 200. The accused demanded ready cash for this, and the witness accompanied by one of the gang went to a friend at Chowpatty, borrowed the amount and paid it to him.

The cook employed by the gang also deposed that he heard shouts and screams of the complainant whom he saw being driven away in a taxi.

HOW THEY WERE CAUGHT

Inspector Merrifield deposed that at about 7 p.m. on 18th November last, he was on traffic duty at the junction of Queen's Road and Princess Street. At 7 p.m. when he stopped the traffic, the complainant who was heard struggling and shouting in a car, jumped out crying "save me, save me". He looked very much frightened. The witness arrested the accused on the spot.

ALLEGED MURDER TRIAL.

Dispute Over Club Affairs.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Murphy, Francis Simon D'Souza, an Indian Christian was put up on a charge of murder.

Sir J. B. Kanga with Mr. B. G. Dalvi appeared for the prosecution.

Several Indian Christians from Bhiwandi taluka of Ratnagiri District who were settled in Bombay had organised different clubs. The deceased Antony who came from a different taluka had a quarrel with other members of the Rosario Club in Suleman Janmahomed's Chawl over the funds, and consequently he left it. On September 8, the deceased accompanied by two friends was driving in a taxi along Lamington Road to lodge complaints against some of the other members. At the junction of Bellasis Road, he noticed a group of them awaiting his arrival, whereupon he turned back. He was, however, pursued by them on foot and overtaken near Club Road, Byculla, where in a scuffle the accused assaulted him with an iron bar. The victim died in hospital the next day.

Mr. Joseph Baptista with Mr. Khairaz is defending the accused.

The case is proceeding.

TWO DEATHS BY EXPLOSION.

IN ASPHALT FACTORY.

As a result of explosion in the factory of Messrs. Mason Vernon and Co., Ltd., at Wadala on Wednesday four men were seriously injured and were removed to the K.E.M. Hospital under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Two of these injured persons, Dhoni Rama and Dhondi Pandu subsequently died in the hospital. The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday morning and after recording identification evidence adjourned further hearing to enable the police to make enquiries into the cause of the explosion.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

In connection with the Saraswati procession at Belliaghata, the police snatched away sticks from the students, which included 15 members of the Bengal Volunteer Corps in uniform, and detained them at the thana for two hours. Most of the sticks were used for fastening national flags. —Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. Viceroy of India with the English mails of January 23 due at 6 a.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan Cup Polo Tournament, Willingdon Sports Club, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 8.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m.

Bombay Races, Big Meeting, Third Day.

S.S. Morea with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY PATIDAR SAMAJ.—With a view to reorganising this Samaj and to have a discussion on the draft rules a meeting of Patidars of both sexes living in Bombay and its suburbs will be held on Saturday (8th inst.) at 5 p.m. at Hirabag, C. P. Tank.

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

The distribution of prizes to the girls of this school will take place to-day at 5-45 at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, H. H. Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar presiding.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Meigen Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 8th instant.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association magic lantern lectures will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar on "Smallpox" in Gaya Building, Keshawji Building, and Pocowal Building near Abdul Rehman Street to-day and to-morrow at 8 p.m. (S. T.)

LATE MR. K. M. RAMJI.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., held on the 6th instant passed the resolution of condolences for the premature death of Mr. Kisondas Munmohandas Ramji J. P. son of Hon. Sir Munmohandas Ramji Kt., the permanent Chairman of the Company. A letter of sympathy was sent to his family. The office was closed in his honour on Thursday.

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

With a view to popularise the declaration of Independence at the Lahore Congress, the Triplicane Congress Sabha, Madras, are publishing small Tamil leaflets entitled "Swatanthira Sangu" Leaflets 1, 2 and 3 are now out and a few copies of the latter viz. 2 and 3 are available at the 'G' Ward Congress Office, Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar at a quarter anna per leaflet. These leaflets are intended specially for those who do not know English and for the womenfolk of South India.

H. S. DAL TRAINING CAMP FOR VOLUNTEERS

About 75 volunteers attended a meeting held in the Congress House on 1st instant for considering the desirability of joining a volunteer's training class under the auspices of the Hindustani Seva Dal. Prof. Gharpure who presided explained what the course of instruction, the pledge to be taken, the uniform etc., would be. It was decided to have the class for a period of 15 days, the time for instruction being 6 p.m. to 8 a.m. Nearly 45 candidates offered to join the class when started. The next meeting would be held on or about the 11th instant by the time Dr. Hardikar comes to Bombay when other details will be finally decided.

STUDY CIRCLE IN "MODERN PSYCHOLOGY.

Mr. Maneeklal H. Vakil will lead the Study Circle in Modern Psychology every Friday evening instead of Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge Chowpaty. The class is open to all interested.

REV. FR. HERAS'S LECTURE

The Rev. Father H. Heras, S.J., Director, Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, will deliver Lecture V of his course of University Extension Lectures in the Lecture Hall of the University Buildings, South Block opposite Mahendra Mansions, Fuller Road to-day at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The apogee of South Indian Architecture in the Vijayanagara period". The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides and is open to the public.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer "Nagata Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 5th instant and is due to arrive here on Sunday the 9th idem at noon.

The N Y K steamer "Tamba Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 2nd instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 2nd March.

The P and O mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Malcolm" arrived in London on the morning of 5th instant.

Steamer "Clan Mackay" left Liverpool on the morning of 1st instant.

THANA ENGLISH TEACHING GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The prize-distribution of English Teaching Girls' School, was held on Sunday last, Mr. Joseph Alex Dias, Solicitor, J.P. presided and gave away the prizes.

Mr. Joe M. Remedios, the Secretary read the annual report which stated among other things that the children were taught also nature study, drawing, sewing, drill, singing and kindergarten. The school was unfortunately lost the Municipal grant of Rs. 200 having been classed under the category of European Schools. There were 16 Girl Guides and Blue Birds who took part in the Blue Bird Rovel held in Bombay last year. The children were taken on an excursion to Aldemar and the Juhu Acrodrome.

Mr. Dias congratulating Mr. Joe and the staff for the steady progress the school has made. Mr. Dias laid stress on developing the characters of students and the inculcation of principles of obedience and respect to civil and ecclesiastical authorities.

Mr. Charles D'Chuna thanked the various donors and well wishers

THREE ARTS' CIRCLE

(From a Correspondent.)

An enjoyable evening was spent by a large number of people present on Sunday last at "Alwane-Safaat" when Mr. Osman Sobani was "At Home" to members and friends.

The full and varied programme consisted of exquisitely rendered harp solos by Mr. E. Boynton, Mrs. Manshardt's delightful songs, a charming Indian dance by Mrs Chatterji, character dances by Mr. Terry's pupils, gems from the Operas very finely sung by Mr. M. De Souza and Mr. M. Mehta's and Mr. F. DeSouza's sympathetic performances on the violin and piano respectively; Miss Peterson's dramatic improvisation of dancing and Mrs. McDowell's piano solos were also much appreciated.

MAHILA SAHAKARI BHANDAR.

Under the auspices of the Ladies Cooperative Propaganda Committee the opening ceremony of the Mahila Sahakari Bhandar took place at the Prarthana Samaj Hall under the presidentship of Mrs Sundrabai Sirur on the 1st instant. All articles prepared by ladies will be stored for the present at the office of Girgaon Cooperative Institute, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road. Further facilities as to take up a central place and arrange training in preparing various articles of daily use are under consideration. For details please write to Miss P. Anandkhan Mrs. S. Kashalker and Mrs. Sitabai Annegiri c/o The Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain C.G.N. Edwards on return from leave in May will officiate as Under-Secretary, Political Department, Government of India when Capt. C.W.L. Harvey goes on leave.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1930.

HOW TO SAVE THE INDUSTRY.

—o—

"The Employer and the City" was the subject of a very instructive lecture delivered by Mr. Fred Stones, a prominent member of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, at a public meeting in the city on Wednesday held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House. Mr. Stones began by stating the obvious truth that the future of the city undoubtedly lay in the progress of the cotton textile industry. He could have gone further and said that the economic welfare of the whole Presidency, if not of the country, was bound up with the progress of this truly national industry. But the industry has been passing for some years past through an ordeal it had never experienced before. And the authorities who call themselves the trustees of the people's welfare are only looking on, the majority of mill-owners are doing little more than piteously pray for protection, while the workmen, illiterate ill-fed and ill-housed, are more than ever disposed to listen to the counsel of desperation. Mr. Stones has offered some useful suggestions which, though not quite original, are the fruit of his wide experience and which, if adopted by the parties concerned, should go a long way in resuscitating the textile industry.

Empployers can do their share, Mr. Stones said, by one of two methods—either by rationalising the industry or by co-operative buying and selling. The second method is one which is the easier and more profitable one to follow and we trust mill-owners will give their most urgent attention to it. As regards rationalisation, it must be remembered that all the world over Labour has looked with suspicion on it and we cannot too strongly emphasise the point made by Mr. Stone that "the fear of unemployment is the biggest cause of labour trouble the world over and must be tackled if the wholehearted co-operation of Labour is to be obtained and the industry rationalised on the lines of Japan." He did well to remind the mill-owners that "unless the industry paid adequate wages, its human relationships would be as unsatisfactory as its lack of profits" and that "the industry had, therefore, individually and by co-operative effort, not only to maintain wages but to increase them wherever possible as a means of raising the standard of living, with which better citizens and a better city would be secured." It is a pity, however, that so many employers still regard this fundamental truth as mere theory or counsel of perfection. If equitable wages and tolerable conditions of living are secured to the workmen and sound Trade Unionism is encouraged among them, much of the present Labour unrest is bound to disappear. But where these conditions are lacking, sporadic discontent will continue even without the aid of Communist propaganda. At the same time it is the duty of Labour to realise that at a time when the textile industry is passing through a life and death struggle any movement on its part calculated to injure the industry itself will spell disaster to it too.

It was made abundantly clear by Mr. Stones that the root cause of the present depression and unrest was the lack of adequate protection to the textile industry, without which any improvements in the methods of mill management and production or in the conditions of Labour would avail but little, even if possible. The least that he expects from the Central Government without any further delay is raising the revenue duty on textiles to 20 per cent. and "help on the lines of guaranteeing a portion of the issue from the banks to replace funds now guaranteed by managing agents for rationalisation purposes." It is curious that Mr. Stones has little to say on Government's currency policy in general and the forced-up ratio in particular, which have had such a disastrous effect on the entire industrial position in India. But on the very day Mr. Stones delivered his lecture in Bombay Mr. Faizulla Ganjee, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, reviewed at the annual meeting of the Chamber the evil effects of the financial policy on Indian trade and industries. He showed that the present depression was largely due to the unnatural exchange ratio and the unnatural attempts made to bolster it up, to the contraction of currency to the extent of Rs. 22 crores during the current financial year alone and to the raising of the Imperial Bank rate of interest to 9 per cent. on the very threshold of the busy season, and to the offer of fantastic rates of interest on its loans and Treasury Bills. It is little wonder that acute businessmen have lost all faith in Government's intention saying one word whether he believed in the cause or not. The airship Arthur Secundus was drawn hovering over Birmingham and the description below the cartoon said that the airship hovered and went away. Mr. Baldwin performed a similar feat at the London Coliseum. He talked of no taxes on food and vaguely referred to efforts that "should be made without delay to bring about arrangements between industries in Britain and corresponding industries in the Dominions and India." This is the same old story of Imperial Preference, but Mr. Baldwin, of all persons, should realise that what India urgently needs is protection to her indigenous industries, and in one most important case, the textile industry, protection against Lancashire. India will view with the gravest suspicion any scheme of Imperial Preference. And the significant point is, so do the Dominions. It will be recalled that Mr. Scullin, the Australian Premier, ridiculed the idea of Empire Free Trade, the revised name for Imperial Preference. As regards Canada it is pertinent to draw attention to the fact that when Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, the Tory Party's Pundit for the promulgation of the "tax the foreigner" and "inter-imperial preference" scheme, declared in his "statement to manufacturers," that Britain's need was "to secure larger markets for its products" and that British prosperity "must be regained by entering into an Empire Tariff Combine which can assure us wider markets," the retort from Canada was short and swift.

"How," asked the Canadians, "are you to settle the details of this Combine?" The British Pundit's reply was that Dominion industries should join with the British in a series of cartels and then "Canadian and British industry would progress side by side, neither injuring nor interfering with the other." The "Gazette" of Montreal gave a crushing rejoinder to this absurd move of cartels and combines. It remarked: "The suggestions put forward for the purpose of reassuring sentiment in the Dominions fit in badly with the main plan as laid down by the crusaders. There is no mention of what Canada has already done for the promotion of British trade, even at the expense of her own industries, nor is any explanation given of the failure of British producers to avail themselves fully of the opportunities already open to them in the Canadian market. The whole case rests upon the fact that the Dominions are buying largely from the United States. They are, but in Canada, at any rate, the desire is to use for the greater development of home industry the purchasing power that is now being directed to the United States." No adequate reply has been forthcoming on the part of the Empire Crusaders and those who, in Mr. Baldwin's phrase, desire "to rationalise imperially" to this crushing rejoinder from Canada!

WHEN HIS BLOOD BOILS.

—:o:—

When that "man of peace," Mr. Baldwin, who loves his classics and his pigs and the quiet beauty of his home county, Worcestershire, declares that his blood boils, he must be taken at his word, acknowledged as he is to be an honest man, even by his political opponents. His blood boiled, he declared, at the London Coliseum on Wednesday at a Tory gathering to which he is understood to have outlined future Conservative policy. It boiled evidently at everything the Labour Government were doing. He is disgusted with their Russian policy, their coal mines legislation, their measures to relieve unemployment. And he dilated upon an issue which is exercising greatly the Tory Press and the Tory leaders, the issue of "Empire Free Trade" as Lord Beaverbrook and his Empire Crusaders call it or the issue of "safeguarding British manufactures by rationalising imperially and not only domestically," as Mr. Baldwin would like to call it.

There was an apposite description in a clever cartoon by F. C. Gould in the hey-day of the Chamberlain Protectionist campaign of Arthur Balfour's efforts to rally his followers to the cause in a speech at Birmingham, without

BOYCOTT THE ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

Despite the clear mandate of the Indian National Congress some Indians, including even Congressmen, have ventured to contest several by-elections. Such defiance should not be tolerated at a time when discipline and uncompromising loyalty to the Congress are all-important. It is up to the voters and all those who can influence them to try every legitimate means to persuade the candidates to withdraw and finally to boycott the elections altogether. Mere passive disapproval of the Councils is not enough loyalty to the Congress, but active attempts must be made to make the boycott effective. A resolution that is allowed to be a dead-letter is most demoralising. It affects the efficacy of all the present resolutions and discounts in advance the value of future resolutions also. How can we expect Government to take the national demand seriously if we allow a simple mandate of the Congress to be flouted by Congressmen themselves? We trust the Congress President's instructions to make the boycott of Councils effective will be scrupulously followed by all voters.

"GREATEST TEMPORAL CURSE OF THE COUNTRY."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF SALT TAX.

An Associated Press message states that it is understood that the plan of Civil Disobedience contemplated by Mahatma Gandhi is in connection with the Salt Tax and that he will put this plan before the meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held at Ahmedabad shortly In this connection the following account of the history and operation of the Salt tax will be read with interest:—

It is only under British Rule that the poor man's salt has been taxed at rates tens of times its cost, and its production and sale restricted by monopolies and licenses and duties—all to one purpose, to provide funds for a Government whose finances have been once described as a rake's progress by one of its own Finance Members. It is true that under Mahomedan Rule there was a Transit duty on salt, but that was only a transit duty common to all commodities. Akbar abolished it and his policy was long maintained.

With the advent of the East India Company to power there began, however, a systematic taxation of the poor man's salt.

SALT MANUFACTURE IN BENGAL.

A short review of the history of salt in Bengal will show how, with a view to get revenue, the entire extinction of the salt manufacturing industry was brought about in that province which was subsequently made a market for cheap English salt. We give below a summary of a chapter from "A History of Indian Taxation" by "Prof. Pramanath Bannerjee just published by Macmillan and Company.

The East India Company in Bengal established a monopoly in salt and farmed the pans to various agents who were treated with such rigour that even Parliament had to intervene. A tax was levied on the capacity as well as the prroduction of the pans, amounting to about Rs. 30 on 100 maunds and in 1766 the Company realised £118,000. A good deal of profit was also made by a "Society of Trade," formed by Clive himself to enable the company's officers to trade in salt and other commodities.

Warren Hastings systematised the whole process, by which though the cost was only 8 as. to 14 as. per maund, the sale price was maintained at Rs. 2, and the duty collected in 1784 amounted to £626,000. Sales by auction were then introduced so that by 1812 the revenue rose to 1,17 lacs of sicca rupees. But as times passed, the rate of duty went on increasing so that in 1832 the price was 288 per cent. above cost, the revenue being £1,600,000.

CHECK ON PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Then Government devised measures not only to increase but also to secure the revenue. The Parliamentary Committee of 1832-33 opined that "as the manufacture of salt by private individuals was likely to endanger the security of the revenue ..... considered it desirable to adopt means for encouraging a supply of salt by importation ....." "They expected that, under this system, the home manufacture would be gradually diminished. ... ." Because the revenues had to be augmented somehow, even if an indigenous industry were to perish it would not matter!! They, therefore, advised a combined

(Continued on page 8.)

CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

EFFECT ON BRITISH PUBLIC.

(BY SUNDER KABADI.)

By Air Mail,
LONDON, Jan. 24.

He who runs will have no doubt in his mind that the Congress resolution passed three weeks ago has created a great stir in the minds of the British public. All of a sudden the British Press has become enthusiastic in devoting ample space to matters pertaining to India and it is significant that only a few months ago when a concise balanced view favourable to Indian sentiments was expressed the Press lacked the usual courtesy to publish it on the ground that the British public was not as much interested in the affairs of its "dependency" as it was in its domestic affairs. To day more space is available for garbled, distorted versions about the developments in India. More arguments, more writers, more lecturers are cropping up day by day to "enlighten" the British public on the "Peril in India" Some of the enterprising journals are having special cables from India discrediting the Indian National Congress, naming Mahatma Bandhi as the "notorious native revolutionary" and playing the usual game of divide and rule by rallying the Moderates and the neo-nationalists round the forthcoming Round Table Conference.

UNEASINESS BETRAYED.

Though these articles do not lack the familiar John Bull tone to govern India "with a strong hand" or to be her trustee whether the people of India want it or not, they betray a certain amount of uneasiness in the minds of those who share the honour of their contributions. Go where you like, meet any Englishman, he will either straightway concede that India has every right to decide her future and that Britain has no business to interfere with another nation or in a panicky frame of mind question you "What Will Be India's Next Step If Britain withholds Dominion Status?" The invariable answer frequently given to these enquirers is "It depends upon Whitehall". Then the questioner does not hesitate to suggest that the consequences of Mahatmaji's programme would be the shedding of blood, chaos and destruction of the present Society. It takes time for one to convince an Englishman that Mahatma Gandhi is merely the voice of the people and that it is not he who is eager to launch upon a campaign of civil disobedience if he can help it, but the people want to adopt this extreme course of action since Britain has betrayed her trust in India.

"WE ARE THERE TO RULE."

It is all the more difficult to convince a die-hard Britisher who derives his political sagacity from papers like the "Daily Mail", "The Morning Post" and the "Daily Express". The journalistic enterprise of the last paper has covered this morning a long interview with Mahatmaji at Ahmedabad The interview has been introduced to the British public editorially as "the strongest possible condemnation of the "give up and give in" policy of Lord Irwin, the Socialist Government, and, let it be frankly added, of a large section of the Conservatives in the previous Administration". It is "a compelling picture of this visionary ascetic, sitting in his retreat and spinning cotton, while he meditates a policy that must inevitably unleash all the forces of anarchy in India." The remedy to this challenge of the "notorious Indian revolutionary Gandhi" should be, according to the diagnosis of the Shoe Lane doctor, at once to tell "Gandhi and his cohorts that we are there to rule, and that we intend to continue that rule firmly, fairly and fearlessly. The policy of timidity is bankrupt, discredited. It never should have been initiated. It should be dropped once and for all in favour of a policy worthy of a people not afraid of responsibility."

TRUTH IS OUT.

The depletion in the Indian Government stocks has added fury and a sense of nervousness in the mind of the "City" men, who, in the course of his conversation, gives out bluntly, what Blacketts and Readings would avoid tactfully, that the confernment of dominion Status or any measure towards that goal would mean the desertion of economic monopoly which Britain is enjoying in India to-day. Appeals to the selfish instincts of the people are more in prominence than any appeal to the erstwhile claim of Britain to stand for equality, fraternity or self determination. There is not a single line written any where which is devoid of this sentiment. Even the "Manchester Guardian" whose pretension to a Liberal policy in India has given it a respectable number of supporters in India, without getting hysteric recently blurted out the truth in a polished language. According to it "there are two reasons why a self-regarding England may hesitate to relax her control over India. The first is that her influence in the East depends partly upon her power to summon troops and to draw resources from India in time of need. This power will vanish when India has Dominion Status. The second is that Great Britain finds in India her best market and that she has a thousand million of capital invested there."

NOTES OF THE DAY

Sensible Move.

The decision of the House of Lords to agree to the Commons' amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Bill, which limits its operation to three years, instead of to only one year as the Lords first suggested, is a sensible move. The Tory leaders in the "Upper House" who can always call up the backwoodsmen to defeat any measure they like coming up from the Commons when a political party other than their own is in power have remembered that discretion is the better part of valour. Mr. MacDonald's spirited speech on Wednesday on the Commons' amendment, warning the Lords of the danger to their own rights in rejecting summarily Government's legislative proposals and Sir Herbert Samuel's trenchant remark in the Commons that the Lords wake up only when a Liberal or Labour Government is in power and then function as obstructionists have evidently had a salutary effect upon the Tory leaders.

Indefensible.

The conduct of those who broke up in a cold-blooded manner the second public meeting convened by the Bombay Liberals is indefensible on any ground. If they talk of principle, we would ask them what principle it is which denies the elementary right of free speech to their own countrymen. And as for expediency, they perhaps little realise that they and the cause which is undoubtedly dear to them have gained absolutely nothing but have lost much. The wreckers have lost a part of their reputation for fairness and tolerance and they have added to unhealthy precedents which, if repeated by every crowd that can contrive to take possession of a hall, would be a danger to their own cause. If they wanted to show to the world that the Liberals' message was repugnant to them, they could have served their purpose more fairly and more effectively if they had first heard the message and then greeted it with dinning cheers for Independence. We know full well that the youthful people who wrecked the meeting are good at heart and patriotic, but were off their balance at the time. But that is only some extenuation of their conduct and not a justification. And they would serve their own cause better if they add to their virtues a better sense of fairness and discipline.

Legalised Brutality.

The question of flogging in jails, raised by the suicide of a prisoner in England by jumping over the railings of the prison to avoid the fifteen strokes of the "cat", seems to have created a slight flutter in that country. The incident is of some special interest to India as flogging is a common feature of punishment in Indian jails. We do not know if the majority of the British are like Lord Darling who is reported to have defended flogging on the curious ground that public opinion which approves of prize fighting cannot logically condemn flogging. Only a perverted mind will fail to see the difference between a voluntary exchange of blows and being chained and whipped. It was probably to ram the right view into such heads that Bernard Shaw suggested that a flogging judge ought to have two or three dozens himself to bring him to understand it.

A Thought for the Day.

"English politicians are constitutionally unable to understand peaceful agitation or take time by the forelock. Unless an agitation becomes very widespread and extensive, they are not disposed to believe in the reality or justice of it, and they think that it may be ignored or repressed. The intrinsic merits of a case seldom influence their judgment."

SIR P. S. SIVASWAMY IYER.

The Threat.

Prima Donna: "If you can't get Basil to sleep, nurse, perhaps I'd better come up and sing to him."

Nurse: "I've threatened him with that, mum."

WORLD OF SPORT.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

The Latest Gallops.

(BY "PILOT").

ACUMEN (Sibbritt) had CORRESPONDENT (Bullock) for company in a dash over seven furlongs. An impressive display.

DE BEERS II (Harding) and TURBERVILLE galloped seven furlongs (9-2). Both moved well.

HOPPY gave a fair display when Brace put him over 10 furlongs. Training on slowly.

In a burst over nine furlongs HIGHNESS (Sibbritt) showed to better advantage than SHIPSHAPE (Howell).

MOUNT ARGOS (Barnett) and ICE MARK (McQuade) covered a mile at a fair pace. A fit pair.

LONG REIGN (Townsend) shaped satisfactorily in a 9 furlongs spin. Keep an eye on him.

LOOSE MOMENTS (Stokes) went ten furlongs at a strong pace. In good fettle.

Make a note of FRIAR MELODY'S PRIDE. Has been shaping satisfactorily on the track.

GREEN FLAG (Stephens) had the measure of WATCHFUL (Reynolds) in a rousing burst over the mile and a quarter

EASTERN ESSEX (Riding Boy) showed plenty of speed when sent over 7 furlongs. Improved considerably.

BUOYANT (Stephens) failed to hold STARTER (Reynolds) over 7 furlongs. Watch the latter.

In a dash over 5 furlongs L. S. D. (Riding Boy) gave a speedy display.

MANECK BEG (Behsman) was subjected to a ten furlongs spin. Fair.

SANNAM (Burn) held a slight advantage over WALIDA (Thompson) in a gallop over 10 furlongs.

SHAHZAMAN went well for Herbert for seven furlongs. Note this one.

CARDINAL moved freely and well for ten furlongs. An improving sort

TIGER KING (Behsman) went 10 furlongs at a strong pace. Fit.

SULTANA (Burn) disposed of NOMAN (Riding Boy) over seven furlongs.

NO NO NANETTE (Brace) and FUNNY FACE (Hoyt) had a stripped gallop over 10 furlongs. Both in excellent trim.

AASUF (Khalil) negotiated 10 furlongs at a brisk pace.

PRINCE EDWARD (Townsend) showed up well in a mile burst.

Horses to note: KANTAKA, CANTIRE, DESERT SUN, SARSAM.

BOMBAY RACES.

—:o:—

Acceptances For Third Day.

The following are Acceptances for Saturday's Races (Third Day of Bombay Races). The first race starts at 2-15 p.m.:—

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE. Div. II.) Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750 third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arab in Class II.

Pasha 9-0, Mashalla 8-13, Orange Prince 8-13, Harsak 8-11, Shallan 8-8, Akram 8-5, Good Time 8-4, Palavi 8-3, Akra 8-2, Abrash 7-11, Warwick 7-11, Birbal 7-9, Kantaka 7-8, Selman 7-8, Lang 7-2, Zafar 6-12.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE. Div. I. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Red Prince 9-2, Sultana 8-13, Othello 8-12, Hoojaz 8-12. Asad Pasha 8-11, Moon Spark 8-10, Hamoud 8-10, Shahzaman 8-9, Le Touquet 8-9,, Nofal 8-8, Gentle Prince 8-2, Misshan 8-1, Mashal 8-13, Red Flag 7-11, Tigris 7-10, White Gold 7-9, Aradin 7-4, Jurwa 7-4, Andhra Valley 6-12.

THE GATWICK PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Lucky Man 9-2, Cantire 9-0, Starter 8-12, Jayanti 8-9, Black Jest 8-9, Meena 8-7, Jayakumari 8-5, Hunter 7-5, Festive Wreath 8-2, Sunnymova 8-2, Fructidor 7-13, Bonaparte 7-5, Irish Right 7-4.

THE MANTON PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 10,000 or over or flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,000 or over after 31st March, 1928.

Three Star II 9-11, Friar Melody's Pride 7-0, Birdwood 8-2, L.S.D. 9-0, Wedding Day 8-1, Raphael 8-12, Pencedor 8-10, Correspondent 8-6, Desert Sun 8-3, Pack Up 7-13, Modesty 8-0, Eclair 7-8, Alcor 7-8.

THE GAYE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Avar 9-4, Sheema 9-1, Walida 8-6, Sarsam 8-0, Aasuf 7-11, Maharaja 7-10, Jalmood 7-10, Kadir Hajaz 7-10, Amar 7-7, Garibaldi 7-8, Dhidha'a 7-8, Maneck Beg 7-7, Arab Prince 7-6 Sannam 7-4.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Red Runner 9-3, Tristan 9-3, Restoration 9-0, Jovial William 7-11, Quick Toy 8-9, Watchful 8-9 Vijayakumar 8-9, Rajkumar 7-4, Ballinalee 8-8, Kilderkin 8-1, Glen 7-13, Eagle's Prey 7-11, Star of France 7-10, Basatski 7-8, Loose Moments 7-5.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP. Distance 1¼ Miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 or in specie at the option of the winner and Rs. 30,000; from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 20,000; second. Rs. 7,000 third Rs. 3,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class. I.

Turberville 9-2, Atreas 8-12, Eastern Bloom 7-5, Bayonne 7-5, School Boy 8-9, Fordney 7-11, Hoppy 7-11, Shipshape 8-7, Highness 8-4, Deltos 8-6, Long Reign 8-2, French Briar 8-1, Thaxted 8-1 Stinger 7-11, De Beers II 7-7 Bushy Park 7-6, Mount Argos 7-4.

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Acumen 9-3, Atreas 9-0, Affable 8-8, Buoyant 8-4, Pobieda 8-3, Sun Arch 8-1, Tusculum 8-0, Eastern Essex 8-0, Ballybrophy 7-12, Santock 7-11, Ice Mark 7-6, Three Star II 7-4.

THE GAYE PLATE. Div. II. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Tiger King 9-0, Adwan 8-12, Gosub 8-10, Noman 8-7, Prince Edward 8-6, No No Nanette 8-4 Savage 8-4, Manji 8-4, Moofid 8-3, My Bow 8-3, Arabian Star 7-9, Baig 8-0, Cardinal 8-0, Ferdinand 7-13, Fakri Pasha 7-12, Saifulzaman 7-10.

SPORTING GOSSIP FROM ALL QUARTERS.

—:o:—

Italian Boxer Goes On Winning.

Primo Carnera has further impressed American critics by the easy manner of his victory over the French Canadian, Rioux. The Italian giant is being well managed and there is no doubt that under the tutelage of Leon See he has made more improvement than the average novice does in the space of a few years. An effort is being made to match Carnera against Phil Scott, the boxer with a grievance. If this bout does come off it should be a big box office draw. The venue is more likely to be in London than New York as Scott is home again.

WELL-KNOWN TRAINER OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT.

George Bell, who it will be recalled, trained with much success in Western India a few years ago, is anxious to secure a strong of horses. He had devoted his attention to other race-centres since he left the services of the late Mr. R. H. Gahagan, for whom he recorded several notable successes, but the Australian trainer feels that he can shine better on this side, if given the right sort of horses.

Owners are notoriously fickle and changes in management are frequent now-a-days. If this catches the eye of an owner who wishes to entrust his horses to the care of a man who knows his business he may well bear Bell in mind.

BOMBAY BOXER'S FINE RECORD

As one who can recall the time when Milton Kubes first ducked under the ropes for his first appearance in public. I cannot refrain from remarking what a wonderful record he holds. It is well over 15 years ago that this likeable young man first attracted attention and since then he has delighted boxing fans by the brilliance of his boxing and his great sportsmanship. Last week he met and defeated decisively on points, Gunner Ayling billed as the Rhine Army champion. Kubes has been defeated very seldom and the only occasion he has been known to throw in the sponge was against Petty Officer Bob Spiller who had all the physical advantages and was considered a good man in the heavy weight brigade at Home.

RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP AND TIME RECORDS

The race for the Rajpipla Gold Cup was cut in 1 minute, 38 seconds yesterday. It has been done in fast timing. ORANGE WILLIAM carrying 10st. 13lb. made 1 minute 37 3/5 seconds for the mile —a truly remarkable achievement. The record is held by HARRY TATE and WILD ARGOSY both of whom were clocked to have done the course in 1 minute 37 seconds.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

Three princes were prominent participants in the racing yesterday. BRAY PRINCE won one of the divisions of the Cambridgeshire.

GENTLE PRINCE was runner up in the Kolhapur Plate, Division I and ORANGE PRINCE nearly did the trick in Division II.

SAVE SITUATION BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE.

(Continued from page 12.)

Sir George Rainy to have conciliation of the strikers suggested by Mr. Giri; but no reply has been as yet received by the Union. The Kurla Police arrested Mr. Khandalkar, President, Girni Kamgar Union but later on released him. No charge has been framed against him. Unexpected developments are likely to take on the 7th, and it is confidently hoped that the number of strikers will swell to enormous proportion on the 7th. The strikers have all along been peaceful, and are determined to carry the strike to a successful end and hold on for a long time. From between Bombay and Kalyan the stations staff at 17 stations including Assistant Station Masters, and Station Masters also in 13 stations have completely struck work. In Thana and Kalyan only one cabinman is working. In all fifty have joined the strike. It is expected that the electric train service will be completely dislocated in the near future.

ALLEGED POLICE ASSAULT IN VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

Stoppage Of Work All Over.

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

The Secretary, G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, has issued the following Press Note:—

News received from Kurla alleges that one of the Union volunteers was assaulted by the police. Their captain and Mr. Khandalkar were subsequently arrested and taken to the polic chowki. They were later released after being detained for some hours.

Hearing of the news, Mr. Ginwala went down to Kurla from Matunga. A big meeting of volunteers was held and the action of the police was condemned. No disturbance is reported from Kurla afterwards.

FORCE USED.

In Dadar the service passes of the strikers have been forcibly taken away by the Station Master.

Telegrams from Kalyan, Kasara and other places have been received in this office detailing the nature of the strike. The telegram from Kalyan says the Kalyan Ward have completely struck work and dislocation of local sevice is expected by the evening.

A telegram from Nagpur says that the strike is in full swing there.—Free Press.

ON THE LINES.

More Workers Join Strike.

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

The Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Union writes that more and more encouraging reports about the rapid progress of the Railway strike in several up-country stations are being received in that office. One of such telegrams received from Igatpuri late to-night states that only 24 men are working there out of a total of about 2800 men in that area, all the rest including some members of the higher grade service having gone on strike.

Another important Railway centre of successful strike is Bhusaval, the latest telegram from which place shows that about three thousand workers are now on strike there alone.—Free Press.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM MOFFUSSIL.

—:o:—

Censorship Of Telegrams.

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

The Secretary of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union has received encouraging reports about the progress of the strike at various centres on the line, some of which are given below:—

The Igatpuri centre wires that the strike at that station continues and it will go on.

A wire from Sholapur centre says that the large majority of workers have downed tools and that the strike there is now almost complete success.

The Bina centre informs that the situation there is quite hopeful.

The Dhond centre says the strike is progressing.

A Jhansi message which has been censored and portions of which appear to have been omitted, states that there is complete deadlock of Railway service.

Messages from other centres also appear to have been censored.—Free Press.

BINA WORKERS' FIRM.

—:o:—

Appeal For Public Help.

BINA, Feb. 6.

The President of the Bina centre of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union wires:—

The wonderful strike at Bina centre of the G.I.P. Railway workers continues from 4th February. The workers are carrying a peaceful strike. The procession headed by Labour Leader, Bhai Abdul Ghani, was worth seeing. The procession of the workers set a typical example of peace. Bina workers requests all the Railway workers at other centres to be firm and peaceful till the time the Agent comes to his senses to redress their grievances. The public are appealed to render assistance to the strikers. There is still time for the Agent and the Railway Board to consider the workers' grievances to avoid a prolonged strike. On the 5th instant a crowded meeting was held in front of the Indian Institute presided by L. Rudra Partap. Effective lectures were delivered by Bhai Abdul Ghani, Mr. Lokras and others and the workers announced that they would be firm till their demands would be considered.

COMPLETE STRIKE AT SHOLAPUR.

—:o:—

Strikers Fined.

The organizing secretary, Sholapur, wires: On Feb. 4th Railway workers went on strike; since yesterday almost all menials about thousand downed tools. Agwallas joined them in great numbers; meetings are held every evening processions of about thousand strikers passed through the city. There is complete deadlock in carriage wag gon, and loco workshop departments.

Officers are seen working like menials gangmen have joined. Secretary, Sholapur Branch, and organizing secretary, railway union, are working hard to carry the strike to a successful issue.

STRIKERS FINED.

In the morning three strikers were arrested by police and sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 25 each by city magistrate. The fines were paid. Situation excellent and recruiting unsuccessful.

95 p. c. Of Workers Strike At Dhond.

"An observer" writes from Dhond:—

"The Dhond Strike of the G.I.P. Ry. workers is in full swing. 95 per cent. of the workers have willingly joined the strike! The Local Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Union, Mr. M. A. Kulkarni, has ably controlled the strikers and has been successful in maintaining peace and order everywhere. The strikers are fully prepared to continue the strike until further orders to the contrary are received from Bombay.

Bhusawal Joins Strike.

—:o:—

The President, Railwaymens Union, Bhusaval wires on Feb. 6: 3,000 men struck work this morning, runningshed and all shops completely deserted.

WARDHA STRIKERS' RESOLVE TO HOLD OUT.

Lack Of Independence Root Cause Of Evil.

WARDHA, Feb 5.

The G.I.P. strikers held a public meeting in Gandhi Chowk under the presidentship of Babasaheb Deshmukh, when Messrs. Nadhavlalji Shroff and Pundlikji, among others, spoke. Mahadevalli compared the condition of the workers in India with those of America and exhorted them to join the Congress, for a lasting amelioration of their grievances He asked them to rally round the Congress banner and when Swarajya dawned in India they could fight even Indian capitalism. Unfair wages, long hours of work, and racial discriminations, could remain till India was dependent. Good living conditions and foreign capitalism were, said the speaker, incompatiable. He concluded by asking them to stick to their Union orders.

Resolutions justifying the declaration of strike, and the workers' determination to stick to it was passed unanimously. The President asked the workers to remove the root cause of evil, that is to become independent by joining the Congress.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL VERSION

—:o:—

"Full Main Line And Suburban Services Being Maintained

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

The following press note is issued from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Agent's Office:—(1 P.M.)—

The situation remains much the same as yesterday. Full passenger services—both main line and suburban—are being maintained. Goods and parcels traffic is being kept moving.

A notice has been issued to those on strike who are of the Public Utility Services, that unless they return to duty by noon on Saturday 8th February, their places will be filled.—A. P.

INDIA'S RAPID HARDENING PORTLAND CEMENT

SWASTICRETE

Superior to the BEST Imported Special Rapid Hardening Cement.

CONCRETE made with "SWASTICRETE" attains in about 4 DAYS the same strength as Ordinary Portland Cement concrete in 28 DAYS. A considerable saving in time and money can thus be made in shuttering, overhead charges and other costs of construction.

CONCRETE made with "SWASTICRETE" at 28 DAYS is about 50 per cent. stronger than ordinary Portland Concrete at the same age and the increase in strength is continuous.

TESTS made by Government Test House, Alipore recently prove this Cement to be superior to anything so far marketed in India. Copies of Test Reports can be had from the Company or its Sales Managers.

Avoid delays. Expedite construction and secure greater strength by using **SWASTICRETE**

Manufactured by :—THE C. P. CEMENT CO., LTD.

Head Office: Yusuf Bldg., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Works: KYMORE, (C.P.)

Sales Managers :—

KILLICK NIXON & CO., Home Street, Fort BOMBAY. BURN & CO., LTD., HOWRAH.

WORLI POINT SCHEME SANCTIONED.

Corporation Rejects Counsel Of Caution.

MR. J. M. MEHTA AND THE PRIMUS STOVE.

At its meeting held on Thursday afternoon, the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a resolution adopting the Special Drainage Committee's report which recommends the Worli Point Scheme for providing sewerage to the North of the Island. The question was hotly discussed for over six hours in a number of meetings. The House rejected four amendments which were intended to assure a closer examination of the Scheme.

LATE MR. KISONDAS.

At the outset, Mr. Meyer Nissim, President, referring to the untimely death of Mr. Kisondas Manmohandas Ramji said that the late Mr. Kisondas was a member of the Corporation for three years representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Not much disposed to speak, Mr. Kisondas took a keen and intelligent interest in the proceedings of the Corporation and especially in matters connected with trade and industry.

BAN THE PRIMUS STOVE!

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved the following resolution for which priority was obtained.

"That in view of the numerous fatalities which have recently occurred in the city from the lighting of Primus stoves among women particularly the Gujarati section of the population, the Corporation authorizes the President to approach Government with a request to undertake legislation prohibiting the use of these stoves."

Commending the resoultion to the House, Mr. Jamndaas Mehta pointed out that the fatalities from stove accidents were more common among Gujarati ladies. The observations of the City Coroner showed that these fatalities were increasing year after year. He thought that the life and safety of their women ought to be the object of great concern to the representatives of the city in the Corporation. It was the duty of the House to prevent the recurrence of these stove fatalities by all means within their power.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the resolution.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, while sympathising with the object behind the resolution, said he failed to understand how people could do without stoves. The speaker incidently remarked that the Gujarati ladies tied their "saris" in such a fashion as would expose them to danger. He suggested that the matter be referred to the Public Health Committee if that would solve the difficulty.

COMMISSIONER AND EXPERTS.

The Commissioner admitted that the matter was very important and it had also engaged the closest attention of the Executive. He had been in conference with the Chief of the Fire Brigade and the expert engineers with a view to deal with the qusetion of stove fatalities. He showed some coloured charts to the House illustrating the use, both proper and improper, of the stove. They had, besides, got a long list of instructions as to the proper use of the stove printed and widely circulated among Gujarati households. These instructions together with the illustrations were sent to the dealers and manufacturers of stoves and they were asked to distribute these to the purchasers of stoves. He had, moreover, asked their Mechanical and Hydraulic Engineers to devise methods by which these stoves could be made more protective. The suggestion that the Gujarati ladies should change their manner of dress was out of question since these ladies could not be induced to take any other style. The Commissioner further informed the House that the experts he had consulted had prepared a protective cover for the stove, which would be fixed to the stove and sold along with it. This cover would hold the flame inside and do away with the danger. There was again no reason why Primus stoves alone should be prohibited. He suggested a modification of the proposition prohibiting the use of all stoves unless they were properly guarded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta made the necessary alteration in his proposition with the permission of the House.

DUTY OF MEN.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale agreed that the question could not be solved merely by legislation. It was the duty of men who were more educated to educate illiterate women as regards the proper use of stoves.

Mr. Boman-Behram considered the question a matter for propaganda. He moved an amendment that the matter be sent to the Commissioner for remarks and report.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee observed that everything would in the long run depend upon education.

Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment was ultimately carried as a substantive proposition.

DEBATE ON WORLI SCHEME.

The House then resumed discussion of the Special Drainage Committee's report regarding Worli Point Scheme intended to provide sewerage to the North of Bombay.

At a previous meeting Mr. W. H. Neilson had moved the adoption of the Special Drainage Committee's report which recommended the Worli Point scheme. Mr. M. A. Karanjawala had moved an amendment that the report be considered by a Committee of the whole House. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh had moved another amendment to refer the report back to the Special Drainage Committee for further consideration.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Dr. A. G. Viegas had moved a third amendment that the report of the Special Committee be referred to the Drainage Committee for consideration and report; that in order to prevent any delay in sewering the north of the island the Commissioner be requested to have prepared at the earliest possible date by the Engineering Department surveys, levels, specifications, schedules, of quantities and conditions of contract for the construction of the main trunk sewers which could be utilised for the sewage outfalls either at Worli Point or at Love Grove and that no time should be lost in undertaking this preliminary work; that the Drainage Committee be requested specifically to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and to report at the earliest possible day as to the sources of the offensive smells at Love Grove and in and about its neighbourhood, and as to the contribution thereto by the storm water channels; and that the Committee be requested to consult such engineers of repute as they thought fit on the question of the outfall including the question of the most adaptable and economical method of sewage purification which would be most suitable to conditions in Bombay, if purification be at all found necessary.

A COMPLETE SOMERSAULT.

Taking up the thread of the debate Mr. K. F. Nariman agreed with the Commissioner that the problem could not be delayed any more since it very vitally affected the health and happiness of the north of the Island. He, however, did not want the House to be carried away solely by the importance of the scheme without seriously considering the financial side of it. The House had to remember that even Love Grove Scheme which was now sought to be scrapped was also the creation of experts and it had cost them a lot. The acceptance of the Worli Point Scheme was a complete somersault on the part of both the experts and the Executive. The House had to decide between Worli Point and Love Grove. The whole of Worli Point Scheme was bound up with a hypothesis that the activated sludge process was going to be a success. But what guarantee was there that it would be so? If this process failed, then they would be fouling one of the best parts of the city. It was, therefore, essential to examine very closely the merits and the demerits of this process before its success was taken for granted.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Nariman moved an amendment to the effect that such of the work as was common to both the Worli Point and Love Grove schemes should be immediately taken in hand and the decision with regard to the point of outfall should be deferred to a future date.

The Commissioner maintained that it was absolutely impossible. No work of this magnitude could be started unless the estimates for the whole work were prepared. Before they took up the work they had to obtain the sanction of the Government. He very much doubted if they could get Government sanction for Love Grove. In 1923 sanction was obtained for Antop Hill only. For any change in the scheme fresh sanction was necessary.

"FAIRLY PRACTICABLE."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta agreed that the scheme was fairly practicable and it had got to be accepted if the North of the Island was not to remain in the same unhappy condition as at present. He supported Mr. M. A. Karanjawala's amendment of the conversion of the whole House into a Special Committee to discuss the scheme.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar made it clear that whatever might be the financial obligations but if the North of Bombay wanted that scheme, the House must accept it and work it up. He supported the original proposition of accepting the Worli Point Scheme.

At this stage closure was applied to the debate which had lasted for over five hours.

A NEW EPOCH.

In his reply to the debate, Mr. W. H. Neilson observed that the acceptance of the Worli Point Scheme as recommended by the Special Drainage Committee was going to mark a new epoch in the history of the Drainage of this city. The House must know that "doubting Thomases" would never believe in anything. There was not the slightest reason why the activated sludge process could not be used with success in Bombay if in other places it could be. He regarded the scheme as a true solution of the drainage problem of the city.

RECOMMENDATIONS ACCEPTED

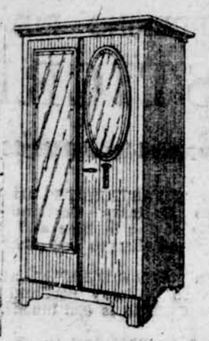
All the four amendments were then put to vote one after the other. They were all declared lost. Mr. Karanjawala's amendment referring the matter to the Committee of the whole House was lost in the division. The original proposition of Mr. W. H. Neilson adopting the Special Drainage Committee's report was carried by a majority. The House then adjourned to Monday.

MRS. ATIYA BEGUM'S SERVICES.

Earlier in the day the House considered a letter to the President from the Acting Imam of the Mosque in England appreciating the services of Mrs. Atiya Begum to the Muslim community during her stay there. Dr. Albion D'Souza moved that the letter be recorded. He hoped that in the future there would be some modification either in the method of working of Mrs. Atiya Begum or in the attitude of the Corporation towards her.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the resolution which was carried.

Burglars' Strenuous Attack on a GODREJ CABINET



A MERCHANT FIRM'S EXPERIENCES

Thakkar Brothers,

Wholesale and Retail Cap Merchants

Telephone No. 22060 Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 6th Nov., 1929.
Letter No. 426

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BOMBAY

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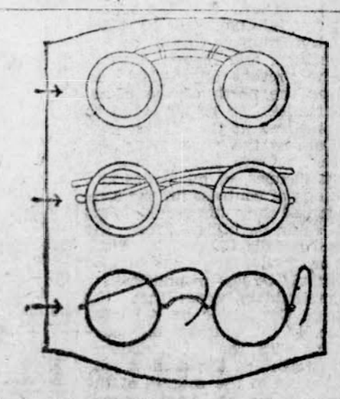
Glasses in 1629

Glasses in 1829

Glasses in 1929



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POONA DAY BY DAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, Feb. 5.

The strike of G. I. P. Railway men began on Tuesday morning as announced. The Poona-Bombay Mail left Poona a little later than usual. There were about a hundred armed policemen in the railway station and the Station Master was personally looking to the safe departure of trains. The trains leaving Poona were mostly empty. The railway station wore almost a deserted look. Though the passenger-trains left the station, goods traffic is completely suspended. Reports from Kirkee and other adjacent stations say that the strike is complete except for one or two servants working.

A huge procession of the strikers started on Tuesday morning and after going to the station came back to the maidan behind the Sassoon Hospital. A meeting was held there when Messrs. Phatak, Gadgil and others addressed the strikers. The red flag was borne aloft by them, and also many strikers had worn on their chests a sickle and hammer. The lecturers exhorted the strikers to remain peaceful. The mail, however was delivered in Poona as usual.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS PARTY.

The formation of a new party in Maharashtra for carrying out the Lahore Congress-programme has been announced in the press. The aim of the party is to carry out the policy outlined in the Independence Day Declaration and also the instructions of the Congress received from time to time. There is no subscription. Only every member must subscribe to the Congress creed and be a member of the Congress. An executive committee has been elected. Mr. S. D. Deo is the president and Messrs. G. D. Bhatt Ramkrishna Maharaj, V. V. Dastane, S. V. Thakar, Ramkrishna Jaju, Vishnu A. Apte, V. V. Athalye and H. V. Tulpule, Treasurer, have been nominated as members. The following items of work have been decided to be undertaken:—(1) To enlist Congress-members in the proportion of 1 member to 400 persons. (2) To send at least 100 volunteers to any civil disobedience campaign that the Working Committee may start; (3) To train 1,000 volunteers in the Seva Dal (4) To hawk Rs. 50,000 worth of Khaddar and (5) To practise picketing in selected areas and to organise the traders in foreign cloth. As regards the Provincial Congress Committee, it was decided to accept the offices, if the dominant party gave them fully, willingly and unconditionally. The programme is indeed heavy. There seems little in it on which there can be a difference of opinion. There can be no obstruction from any party in the execution of this programme.

NEWS.

On the 3rd there were 32 attacks and 20 deaths due to small-pox in the city. The number has obviously mounted up at a jump.

Mr. Manurkar is said to have filed an appeal in the District Court against the judgment of the Sub-Judge in the Municipal President case.

"GREATEST TEMPORAL CURSE OF THE COUNTRY"

(Continued from page 6.)

system of Excise and Customs as the monopoly could not be abolished at once. Attemps were then made to increase consumption so as to get a higher yield of revenue, and the duty was decreased from Rs. 3-4 per maund in 1836, to Rs. 2-8 in 1847 and Rs. 2 in 1849

INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY KILLED.

All the time imports were increasing. The salt woaks in Bengal had to be closed from time to time as the imported salt, that was being brought from England as mere ballast, was able to undersell the indigenous product. Government's concern was to get a high revenue. If the Bengal works did not afford as good a margin as the import customs, then why maintain them? When the price of salt rose suddenly in Cuttack in the sixties instead of supplying more salt, Government appointed more police to prevent smuggling!

In 1853 futile attempts were made in Parliament to declare the monopoly of Bengal as illegal. The Court of Directors then began to fear that the agitation might start again and set about a method to meet it. But fortune favoured them. By 1863 imported salt had so far displaced the local product, that the Government works had to be suddenly closed. There was no one else to take their place and the industry died.

MONOPOLIES AND DUTIES.

As in Bengal so in Madras the East India Company very early and eagerly established a monopoly, but Madras duties were always on a lower scale. In 1855 the cost price was Rs. 12 per 'garce' of 120 maunds but the sale prices ranged up to Rs. 180 in 1844. In Bombay, however, the proposal for a monopoly and a heavy duty was consistently opposed by the Court of Directors. As regards the United Provinces and the Punjab the same policy was pursued. If at any time the duty was at all lowered, it was with the sole object of collecting more revenue. By the time the Company's rule came to a close, the Excise duty amounted to £2,500,000 and the total revenue was £3,800,000, a full tenth of the country's total revenues. The tax was as high as Rs. 3-8 in Bengal, 288 per cent. above the cost price.

SALT TAX ALWAYS OPPOSED.

The salt tax has been consistently opposed in India as well as in England. It was mentioned above how Parliament attempted to declare the monopolies as illegal in 1853. "In some of the petitions presented before the Select Committees of 1852-53, the salt duty was described as a tax which pressed very heavily on the poor. Not a few of the witnesses who appeared before these committees were emphatic in their condemnation of the tax. Mr. W. Keane described it as an oppressive tax and as 'the greatest temporal curse of the country'." Earlier in 1824, St. George Tucker, in defending the tax, had to admit that "it approaches, I own, to a poll-tax". In 1832 Raja Ram Mohun Ray had said: ".....the poorest peasants are ready to surrender everything else in order to procure a small proportion of this article....."

COMMONS OPPOSE SALT TAX.

In 1853 the House of Commons adopted a resolution urging the abolition of the duty. John Bright characterised the salt tax as "economically wrong and hideously cruel."

And yet in 1859 Government levied on it a duty ranging from 12 annas a maund in Bombay to Rs. 2-8 in Bengal when the cost was only a few annas. When after the mutiny it was proposed to increase it by 8 as., Sir Charles Trevelyan wrote: "On every ground of justice and policy, it would not be desirable to increase this tax. The salt tax is of the nature of a poll tax; and it is already so heavy that the labouring population, who form the bulk of the consumers, and consequently of the tax-payers, are unable to provide a sufficient supply for themselves and their families.' Increases, however, did take place in 1859 and 1861, but consumption fell as steadily.

A POLL TAX ON THE PEOPLE

In 1868 in reply to repeated suggestions to increase the salt tax to meet budget deficits, Mr. W. N. Massey the then Finance Member said: "I suppose it will not be disputed that the salt tax is in effect a poll-tax upon the masses of the population ..... We have been assured by the Governments of Bombay and Madras that the tendency of increased salt duties would be to diminish consumption ....."

But later on the Duke of Argyle argued that it was an imperceptible tax and, therefore, the best to be levied. The duties in Madras and Bombay were raised so as to equalise the rates all over the country. Till then, on account of the varying duties, impenetrable barriers of hundreds of miles with thousands of guards were maintained as "inland customs line" to prevent smuggling! And the revenue at about 1880 was £7 million.

REDUCTIONS ONLY A RUSE!

In 1882 a reduction was made to Rs. 2 per maund but though the ostensible object was to please the masses, yet it was then explained by the Finance Member, and events proved later, that this was only a ruse to provide Government with an elastic source of revenue. It was a fiscal reserve which has been since repeatedly utilised. Government argued that if at any time they were in need of money, the easiest course would be to raise the salt tax. Accordingly in 1888 this tax was raised to Rs. 2-8 by executive order.

In 1903 it was again lowered to Rs. 2, in 1905 to Re. 1-8-0 and in 1907 to Re. 1. And with every lowering of the duty, the consumption increased, though the revenue decreased slightly.

A 1600 PER CENT. IMPOST.

Gokhale's opinion is worth remembering even to-day. "Even with the present reduction the impost amounted to about 1600 per cent. of the cost price, as it took only about an anna and a half to produce a maund of salt, and it was clear that this was a very heavy tax on a prime necessary of life. Referring to the continued lowerring of the duty Dr. Rash Behari Ghose said: "..... .....But the greatest still remains behind—the total repeal of a tax which is such a heavy burden on those who are the least able to bear it."

Even during the war, though all the other taxes were increased by high percentages, the salt tax was raised only once in 1916, by 4 as

The attempt was again made in 1922, when Sir Malcolm Hailey—the civilian who subsequently discovered the difference between Self-Government and Dominion Status—at that time, after a series of blundering budgets discovered this "ultimate reserve". But even the most moderate of the Moderates would not agree to tax the poor man's salt and the proposal was defeated.

THE REALM IN DANGER IF SALT IS CHEAP!!

Then arose in 1923-24 the controversy over the salt tax. Sir Basil Blackett urged that Indian finances were like a rake's progress, and that unless the people of India paid double the already enhanced price of salt, the millionaires of London would not lend money for a little more of the rake's progress. The Assembly of Moderates threw out the proposal; the Council of State, however, agreed to the enhancement. Government then came back to the Assembly for sanction and were again defeated. Then Lord Reading certified the tax as essential for the safety of the realm!! When the Liberals faced the country in the subsequent elections, they stood exposed as men unable to resist even the tax on the poor man's necessity!!

SALT TAX EXPOSES ASSEMBLY AS MOCKERY!

Among all the taxes that are being levied in India to-day, the Salt Tax has been responsible for the most important agitation regarding the Constitution. The imposition of the doubled duty in 1923 opened the eyes of a startled Assembly and proved that their vaunted powers were only make-believe. Never in India had the Moderates put up so strong a fight against Government, which they otherwise used to support in season and out of season. The Salt tax exposed the Reforms and the Assembly's powers as only sham.

An agitation followed in India as well as in England. Some members of the Assembly resigned and were re-elected. In England the Labour Party moved a vote of censure during the debate on the India Office Estimates. "The Liberals condemned the certification in very mild but unmistakably clear terms." ..... "Mr. Ramsay MacDonald did not believe for a moment that certification was essential on financial grounds, for the credit of India was steadily recovering itself in spite of bad budgets.' He expressed the view that the significance of the doubled salt duties was not so much financial as political". Among others Colonel Wedgwood, Mr. Lansbury, Mr. Buxton and Mr. Charles Trevelyan made excellent speeches condemning the action of the Governor-General.

But the Salt Tax remained at its doubled rate and the Assembly proved itself a mockery. They had not even power to cheapen the poor man's necessary!

In 1924-25, however, the Congress Party entered the Assembly and threw out the Finance Bill altogether, the bill having provided for the salt tax at Rs. 2 per maund. When it returned to Assembly as a 'Recommended Bill' from the Council of State, Government changed the duty to Re. 1-4 again, partly to appease the Assembly and partly to satisfy a technical difficulty and now it stands there. Subsequently attempts have been made by non-official members to lower the duty still further but to no purpose.

R.100 NOT MEANT FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 5.

In the Commons replying to Captain Balfour, Mr. Montagu said that R-100 was not considered suitable for use in tropical climates while fitted with petrol-engine, and her opeartions had consequently at first been confined to northern latitudes. It was not proposed to re-engine her at present with compression ignition engines as used in R-101 since they were still in an experimental stage.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL.

—:o:—

Lords Agree To Commons' Amendment.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The House of Lords has decided to agree to the Commons' amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Bill.—Reuter.

MILK FOR BENGAL.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Bengal Council had a 30 minutes' sitting to-day. The only important business was referring to a Select Committee the amendment to the Calcutta Municipal Bill for controlling the import of tinned and dessicated milk from the Continent.

The Minister stated the Bengal Government approached the India Government for preventing the import of such milk but the latter refused to interfere under the Sea Customs Act. Hence special legislation for Bengal was necessary.—Free Press.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
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(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
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Available from 6 a. m. Feb. 7th to 6 a. m. Feb. 8th 1930.

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(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

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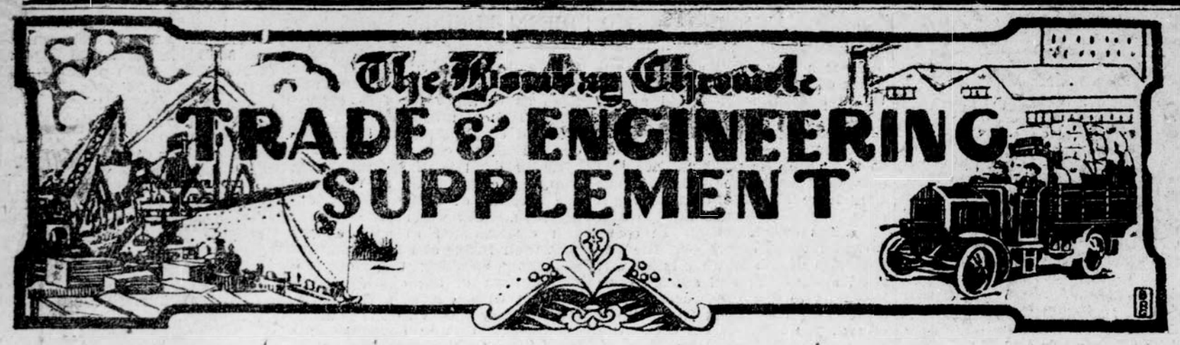


THE MOST SUITABLE PRIME MOVER FOR VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.

In every factory the choice of the prime mover is of the greatest importance.

In every branch of industry that prime mover is the most suitable which on the one hand shows the greatest reduction in running costs and on the other the highest degree of reliability.

It is the function of the works manager to examine by what means of power these two objects can best be attained.

In many branches of industry, the factory requires not only power for driving machines and for generating light, but also to a greater or less degree, heat, for factory heating or manufacturing or factory processes.

For instance, in the manufacture of tiles, or in paper mills, chemicals works, dye works, laundries, etc., in addition to power, large amounts of heat are required for drying, steaming, boiling and hot water supply; furthermore, in winter for heating the factory buildings.

By combining the power and heat supply in utilising for heating purposes the waste heat from the engine, considerable reductions in running costs can be effected.

For a combined source of power and heat the most suitable prime mover will be that which gives off the largest quantity of heat at the lowest cost per unit of power, says Mr. H. Scharban, in "Burns Engineering Magazine."

These conditions can only be met by a steam installation. Power is obtained by reduction in steam pressure, whereby only a small quantity of the heat is absorbed, whilst the large amount of heat remaining in the expanded steam can be used for heating purposes at a constant pressure corresponding to the heating temperature.

For a steam installation up to 300 h. p., almost the only one to be considered to-day is the semi-portable super-heated steam engine, this machine possessing very considerable advantages over an engine and boiler in separate units.

The semi-portable engine requires only a small floor space, small foundations, a small engine-house, and erection costs are unimportant.

On account of the absence of all losses in steam mains, steam and coal consumptions are very low.

Semi-portable engines can be shown to fulfil their guarantees before delivery, whereas in the case of an installation with separate boiler and engine, this can only be done after final erection on site, when it is then not possible to make any alteration to the results obtained.

For equal powers, the cost of a semi-portable engine is lower than that of an installation with separate units, as in the case of the latter the high cost of buildings, boiler masonry, steam pipes, and erection must be taken into consideration.

Where it is possible to utilise entirely the exhaust steam for either heating or drying purposes, the single cylinder semi-portable super-heated steam engine is the cheapest and most suitable prime mover, as only about 12 1|2 per cent of the heat contained in the live steams is used for power, whilst 87 1|2 per cent of the same is available for heating purposes.

In cases, therefore, where the exhaust steam is completely utilised, the cost of fuel per b. h. p. is only 12 1|2 per cent of the total fuel cost.

The proportion of fuel costs to be allocated pe b. h. p. can easily be determined.

It depends on the loss of energy in the steam due to the work it has done, the remaining heat, not so consumed being utilised for heating purposes.

The heat equivalent of 1 i. h. p. is known to be 2,545 B. th. u. and the amount of heat necessary to produce 1 b. h. p. depends on the efficiency of the boiler and on the mechanical efficiency of the engine.

On continuous operation the boiler efficiency is 75 per cent and the mechanical efficiency of the engine 92 per cent, so that for 1 b. h. p. the number of B. th. u. required will be:—

$$\frac{2545}{.75 \text{ by } .92} \text{ equal to } 3680.$$

Using coal with a calorific value of 13,500 B. th. u. per lb., at 27|6 per ton (.147d. per lb.) the cost b. h. p. comes out at

$$\frac{3680}{13500} \text{ by } .147 \text{ equal to } .04d.$$

If in addition to utilising the heat of the exhaust steam, some of the heat of the flue gases is also made use of, in which case the heat efficiency is raised to 82 per cent, then the cost per b. h. p. with coal at 27|6 per ton is only:—

$$\frac{2545}{.88 \text{ by } .92 \text{ by } 13500} \text{ by } .147 \text{ equal to } .037d.$$

or, say, 1|27 of a penny per b. h. p.

The remainder of the fuel costs are chargeable to the heating account.

Not only are production costs reduced by combined generation of power and heat, but also capital costs and running expenses, due to the fact that with separate units a special boiler having its own service is required for heating.

Allowance can be made for this in accounting, and in the case of complete utilisation of the exhaust steam, the established practice is to charge only three-quarters of the capital cost and half the heating cost against the power generation account.

Compared with separate generation of power and heat the economies effected are therefore so considerable that in the course of one or two years they cover the cost of installing a semi-portable engine.

In cases where only a portion of the exhaust steam can be used, or where the requirements in power and heat vary in wide limits, a semi-portable engine of the compound condensing type with intermediate steam supply can be put forward.

Intermediate steam for heating purposes, as is well known, consists of steam drawn from the receiver, and is a portion of the steam exhausted from the high pressure cylinder. The remainder is passed on to do further work in the low pressure cylinder.

In semi-portable engines with intermediate steam supply there is built into the steam main between the high and low pressure cylinders an intermediate steam regulator, in order that there may be in the receiver a constant pressure corresponding to the heating temperature.

A graph, giving the fuel cost per b. h. p. in relation to the percentage of steam used from the h. p. cylinder for heating purposes, shows at once that even when no intermediate steam is drawn from a condensing semi-portable engine, the cost of fuel, which amounts to .192d. per b. h. p., is considerably less than that for a Diesel engine.

Where small quantities of exhaust steam are required, the most advantageous plan is to draw the same off at the intermediate stage, theoretically up to 72 per cent of the total. Above this, better results are obtained with a superheated steam back pressure semiportable engine, but on account of the increased outlay and more complicated working of a condensing engine a back pressure engine is to be preferred when 55|60 per cent of the live steam is to be used after exhausting.

In cases where a low temperature is sufficient for the heating requirements, a system using air heated by the exhaust steam form a condensing engine is particularly noteworthy, as the power developed is not thereby adversely affected, except for the slight influence of a reduced vacuum.

In this systm, air is drawn at a relatively high speed by means of a fan past ribbed tubes which are heated by exhaust steam at 140 deg. F. (corresponding to an 80 per cent vacuum), the air attending thereby a temperature of about 104 deg. F.

It is then passed through thin metal tubes or brickwork ducts to the workshops or drying rooms to be heated.

If air heated to 104 deg. F. is not sufficient, in cases where the outside temperature is about 0 deg. F., it can be raised to any desired temperature by temporarily reducing the vacuum, so that it is easily possible thereby to adjust the heating conditions to the outside temperature.

As a further advantage of the semi-portable engine it is to be noted it is exceptionally accommodating in regard to the fuel used.

The very cheapest fuel, or even waste material can be burnt.

Material, the removal or sale of which would not pay, will serve as fuel at almost no cost, when burnt in a specially constructed fire box.

Any waste pieces of boards, laths, bark, roots, chips, etc., can be used.

The semi-portable engine is, however, not only an economical, but also a reliable prime mover possessing a large reserve of power and long life.

It can be run and attended to by any ordinary stoker. If he raises steam to the proper pressure and attends to the lubrication, one can rest assured that the engine will work without interruption.

The water in the boiler of a semi-portable engine contains a big reserve of heat, so that it is possible to put a 60 per cent. overload on to the engine for from 10 to 20 minutes.

This is of great importance in many cases where the power required is subject to variation.

When pressures are thrown into gear, as also whilst they are working, during the operation of section and rolling mills, ball mills and other machinery, peak loads arise which often exceed the average load by more than 80 per cent.

Even when the overload is so heavy that the speed is somewhat reduced, the semi-portable engine continues to run, and in a few seconds attains its normal speed again. In other prime movers, such overloads would cause stoppages.

It is well known that the life of a semi-portable engine is so long that often after working 20 or 30 years, it can be sold at a reasonable price.

The semi-portable engine is thus the cheapest engine for combined power and heat generation, or where waste material is to be burnt, and on account of its reliability, reserve of power, and life, in every way a well-tried and valuable prime mover.

Before deciding on the choice of a new power unit, every works manager should first and foremost consider the installation of a semi-portable engine.

WORLD CRUISE OF THE S. S. 'RESOLUTE.'

The S. S. "Resolute", the luxurious cruising steamer of the Hamburg-American Line, which is expected in Bombay on the 10th, has for the seventh time circled the globe and her arrival is looked forward to with great interest. This time it brings a shipload of prominent Americans and Europeans, and will be a welcme sight as she steams into the harbour, with flags flying and bands playing.

From the time the "Resolute" left New York on January 6, 1930, until she returns there on May 27th, the cruise passengers will have covered a distance of more than 38,000 miles on land and sea during the 140 days they are 'en route'. They will visit 33 countries—each different—each affording strange and fascinating contrasts.

This comprehensive itinerary affords the globe-trotters an opportunity to view the most interesting sights n the countries visited, and, in addition, a programme of optional side trips has been arranged by the Hamburg-American Line for those desiring to visit such places as Pompeii, Nazareth and Galilee, Luxor and the Tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen, Darjeeling and the Himalayas, Bangkok, Angkor Wat, Djokjakarta, Boro Boedoer and the Island of Bali, and Canton, which may not appeal to all the passengers, but which will be greatly appreciated and enjoyed by those who participate.

THE SHIP.

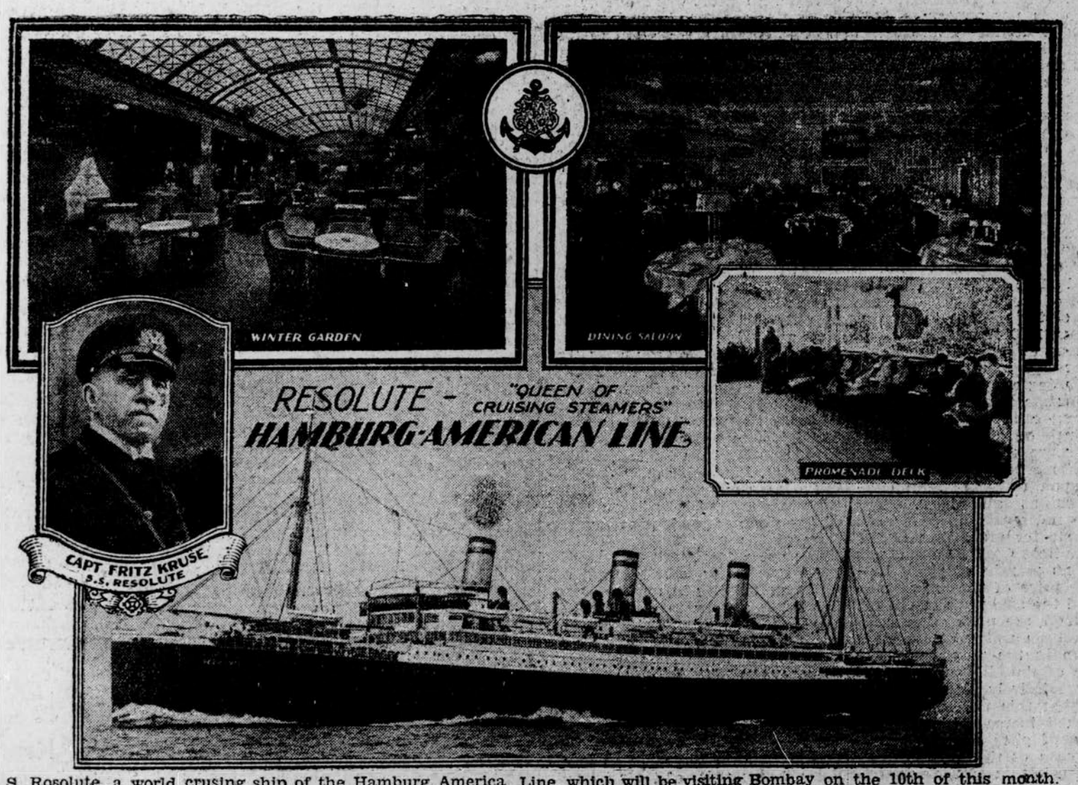
The "Resolute", a 20,000-ton, a triple screw oil-burner, is 620 fee tlong and 72 feet broad. She was especially constructed for cruising service, and her spaciousness and comfortable luxuriousness provide ideal facilities for a long voyage in the tropics.

Architecturally, and from the standpoint of decoration and furfurnishings, the public rooms are masterpieces, especially the beautiful Winter Garden Ball-room, which, because of its attractiveness, spaciousness and cheerful atmosphere, is the center of the ship's social life

The gymnasium and swimming pool, as well as the specially designed sport deck, where deck golf, shuffleboard, boxing bouts, etc., can be enjoyed at the passenger's leisure, are much in demand by persons desiring recreation and exercise.

THE CAPTAIN

The commander of the S. S. Resolute—Captain Fritz Kruse——is well-known in ports along the route of the cruise as the "cruising Captain" of the Hamburg-American Line's fleet and it seems that he was appropriately named, for his name, as generally used, sounds like "cruiser". Captain Fritz Kruse was born in Stettin, Germany on June 4th—1874. He went to sea at the age of 16 for many years sailed the seas to North and South America, the East Indies and Australia. He joined the Hamburg-American Line on December 6 1899 as Fourth Officer on the Graf Waldersee, and in March 1901 he received his Master's papers. After that, untill he took over the Resolute during the latter part of 1936, Captain Kruse was in command of Hamburg-American Line' ships in the Company's different services.



The S. S. Rosolute, a world crusing ship of the Hamburg America Line, which will be visiting Bombay on the 10th of this month.

WHY COMMUNISM THRIVES.

The Deccan Merchants' Association in the course of its written memorandum submitted to the Royal Commission on Indian Labour touches on the question of communism among workers, and states that "much of the growth of discontent in the Labour world and the recent tendency to have no faith in capitalism is due to the callous and hard-hearted attitude of employers of labour in general." The Association flatly sets its face against all sorts of revolutionary activities carried among labour ranks which are weaning them away from their true economic and social interests. The success of the Communists among the rank of labour all over the country is due more, says the Association, to the appalling poverty of the workers than to the revolutionary politico-socio-economic cries of the Communists. They or their implications are scarcely ever understood by even the most intelligent or literate amongst them. Communist propaganda as such or tenets and theories of communism have made no headway whatsoever among workers, as far as the Association is able to find out. In the opinion of the Association, the process of the subversion of the present order of society can best be arrested by the adoption of a spirit of humanity. The Indian temperament is very little prone to the philosophy of discord and strife. It depends on how the present leaders of society, the social and political reformers, discharge their responsibility to the toiling masses. This can be done by taking as much care of the human element as of steel and wooden machines in industrial organisation. Henry Ford and Lord Rowntree in England, have shown the practicability of such schemes.

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INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN MYSORE.

The Report on the Mysore Department of Industries and Commerce (1928-29) shows a bold attitude towards the possibilities of development in the State and a frank indication of the directions in which the Director of Industries and Commerce thinks there is room for progress.

Nearly 47 per cent. of the electric power generated at Sivasamudram, says the report, is now used outside the Kolar Gold Fields, which were originally the only outlet and afforded the sole reason for the erection of this hydro-electric installation. The export of cotton yarn has doubled in value to Rs. 35 lakhs and that of piecegoods, increased about 16 times over, now amounts to Rs. 80 lakhs. The woollen industry has firmly established itself and has at present a total trade of Rs. 40 lakhs to its credit. The export of silk has increased by 125 per cent. during the last 15 years and amounts to Rs. 53 lakhs The tanning industry has fully recovered from the post-war depression and the value of the leather exported amounts to Rs. 80 lakhs. The trade in oils and oil seeds affords a noteworthy instance of the develpoment of indigenous industrial enterprise. The area under ground-nut has increased four times in ten years and amounts at present to 254,000, acres. Nearly half the seeds are crushed in the State in the oil-expeller plants at Davangere, Bangalore and Mysore and an export trade of about Rs. 21 lakhs has been built up in oils and oil-cakes. The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory and the Bhadravati Iron Works together account for a total export trade of Rs. 32 lakhs.

SCOPE FOR IMPROVED METHODS.

This survey of the present position of our Industries, the report continues, also discloses the weak points in Mysore's industrial system. The hand-loom industry in cotton and wool has had very little share in the development which has taken place, and although the indigenous silk weaving industry has fared better, the silk industry is itself threatened with severe foreign competition. The tanning industry has been content to manufacture half-finished leather and the oil crushing industry has fully reached the limit of expansion. Excepting the manufacture of soaps and perhaps whitelead there is no chemical industry worth the name and the most common necessaries of civilised life are being imported from abroad. The resources of our forests are not fully utilised, and some of the timber most suited for the manufacture of high grade furniture is being exported in the raw state. The lac industry has not yet outgrown its experimental character. The attempt recently made for the manufacture of matches has so far proved abortive. The existence of a large iron works and several engineering workshops, both Government and private, has afforded no stimulous to the manufacture of machinery, and the most simple tools and plant are imported from abroad. Although a highly efficient Electrical department has been functioning for over quarter of a century, private enterprise has found no call towards the manufacture of simple electrical goods and appliances. Even in the field of agriculture there is stagnation in important respects. The acreage under paddy has not increased and the dependence of the State on outside supplies of an important food article is increasing in a disquieting measure. About 20 per cent. of the rice required in the State is imported from outside as against 3 per cent. fifteen years ago. The sugar industry shows no signs of development.

STATE SOAP FACTORY.

The Director reports further improvement in the working of the Government Soap Factory, the output of which rose from 92 tons in 1927-28 to 170 tons in 1928-29. The total value of the sales amounted to Rs. 2,28,715-14-4 of which Rs. 1,50,000 represents the value of toilet soaps sold. After providing for interest and depreciation, the factory has earned a net profit of Rs. 28,728-11-1. The liquid soap made at the factory, though not advertised, has been very popular and is in use in several hospitals. The quantity of sandalwood oil exported during the year was 1,71,805 lbs. valued at Rs. 26,24,540 an increase of 33,500 lbs. and Rs. 4.32 lakhs over the previous year.

Commenting on the strikes in the Bangalore cotton mills, the report observes that there were similar strikes for prolonged periods in other large cities in India, and that the Bangalore strikes did not in any way improve the condition of the workmen that went on strike.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN MADRAS.

In his report for the year ending 31st March, 1929, just issued, the Director of Industries, Madras, states that the number of new company registrations was the largest since 1925-26. Of the new registrations, nearly 53 per cent. were trading and industrial concerns, 34 per cent. insurance, transport and miscellaneous companies, and 13 per cent. banking and loan companies.

Coir Industry on the East Coast.—The question of the development of the coir industry on the East Coast of the Presidency continued to engage the attention of the Industries Department. The village of Topputurai was decided upon as the venue for the projected experiments which include in their scope investigations into the nature of water essential for successful retting, the relative quality and yield of fibre from husks when retted in brackish water and in ordinary fresh water respectively and an intensive examination of the possibility of shortening the time required for retting, by the employment of husk-crusing machines and water-circulating tanks. The sanction of Government for the conduct of these experiments was received under report.

Cement Manufacture.—It was stated in last year's administration report that the question of establishing a factory for the manufacture of cement in the Madras Presidency was under examination at the close of the year by a firm of cement manufacturers who were being rendered all possible assistance by the department in the prosecution of their investigation. Unfortunately the investigation conducted by the firm have not disclosed any deposits of suitable raw material for the manufacture of cement such as would warrant the heavy capital expenditure of erecting a factory and they have abandoned further investigations for the time being. A well-known Madras firm who also investigated the possibilities of cement manufacture in the same area have reported that the premilinary investigations carried out were not sufficiently promising to justify their proceeding with the scheme. The prospects of establishing the industry in the south of Presidency do not therefore appear to be very bright. The question of cement manufacture at Bezwada was taken up by the department some years ago and the results of the investigation brought to the notice of various firms and syndicates who appeared likely to be interested. Meanwhile, however, the Shahabad Cement Factory has been established and as this factory has practically the same distributing radius as a factory in Bezwada district would have, the possibilities of the latter as a commercial project are considerably reduced. In any case, it is perhaps doubtful whether either the Shahabad factory or a factory in Bezwada would be geographically well situated to supply the markets in the extreme south of the Presidency and Ceylon for which the firms referred to above intended to cater.

COTTON MILLS.

There are at present 21 cotton mills working in the Madras Presidency, three each in Madras, Madura and Coimbatore, two each in Peclamedu, Cananore and Pandalapaka, and one each in Kallai Calicut, Pappariseri, Kolipatti, Tuticorin and Ambasamudram. The number of spindles and looms engaged in these mills during the year was about 669,664 and 4,933 respectively. A new mill known as the Mahalakshmi Spinning Mills is under construction at Madura. The Tinnevelly Textiles Mills, Koilpatti, as also the Pandiyan Mills at Madura have, it is understood, changed hands during the year. The Cambodia Mills, Limited, of Messrs. Peirce Leslie and Co., Limited, is in process of establishment at Singanallur on the South Indian Railway close to Coimbatore. It is expected that this mill, which will contain in the first place about 16,000 ring spindles will be ready to start work at the commencement of 1930. The general condition of the cotton spinning industry in the Presidency during the year may be regarded as normal.

JUTE MILLS.

There are four jute mills in the Presidency and these are situated at Nellimarla, Chittivalsa, Ellore and Guntur. The number of looms and spindles installed in them increased from 307 and 17,244 in the previous year to 399 and 20,600, respectively, during the year under review. There is no special feature to report in regard to this industry during the year and the mills are reported to have worked satisfactorily.

HOSIERY MILLS.

There are nine fairly large factories in the Presidency but two of these were not working and one was closed down during the year. In addition there are several small concerns. A slight improvement in the industry has been apparent during the year, but the factories still continue to feel the effects of severe Japanese competition which restricts markets to the better class goods with the exception of net work for which there appears to be a satisfactory demand.

OIL MILLING INDUSTRY.

There does not appear to have been any material improvement in the oilmilling industry during the year and the view is taken in some quarters that the prospects of crushing oil-seeds in India on any large scale cannot improve until transport rates are so reduced as to enable the manufacturer to reach the central markets with his finished products at a low freight cost. The crushing of copra during the year was on the whole perhaps more successful, although the industry on the West Coast continued in a depressed state The decline in the price of cocoanut-oil towards the end of the year to the lowest point since 1923 is attributable to a good crop of copra. Cocoanut-cake expressed in the oil-expeller is now finding a better market in India Europe was a good buyer of cocoanut-cake throughout the year though on account of the diverse sources of supply, the European markets cannot be depended upon to pay remunerative prices at all times. The year does not appear to have been a good one for groundnut crushers on the East Coast. There was little or no margin of profit between the price of the raw material and the sale price of the oil, for although the price of groundnuts has been ruling at a lower level than in the past few years the price of the oil has been and is still relatively lower. It is possible that this may be due to the marked increase in the consumption of ghee substitutes in certain parts of the Presidency.

The exploitation of the vast oilseed resources of the Presidency must depend to a great extent on general industrial development and the setting up of factories utilizing vegetable oils as a raw material. Soap factories are a case in point, as every additional soap factory that is established increases the demand for groundnut and cocoanut oil. A still more important potential outlet for vegetable oil must lie in the manufacture in India of artificial fats on a large scale. If the manufacture of pure artificial ghee was developed in India, it would result in the utilization in the country itself of an increasing quantity of the oilseeds produced in the Presidency and the lowering to the public of the price of ghee and other fats. An increased quantity of oilcake would also become available for ryots at a cheaper price for use as manure and the soil would consequently be enriched

TILE INDUSTRY.

The general condition of the tile industry in the Malabar district during the year was again satisfactory and some of the factories extended and improved their output by the installation of up-to-date plant. There was an increased demand for tiles in South India but the Rangoon and Colombo markets did not absorb their usual quantities during the year owing to a slump in the building trade. The position of the South Kanara factories was not, however, so satisfactory as they are largely dependent upon the Bombay market for their offtake and during the year owing to strikes and other disorders, the demand from that centre was very disappointing. In general, the tile industry on the West Coast appears to offer scope for further development.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

The demand for chemicals manufactured in this Presidency remained steady during the year. The value of imports of the various articles comprised under the head "Chemicals—Chemical preparations" expanded from Rs. 32,61 lakhs in 1927-28 to Rs. 33.76 lakhs in the year under review.

MANURE INDUSTRY.

The country continues to respond to the very active propaganda work carried on by those interested in the fertilizer trade as well as to the interest displayed by the Agricultural department, and the demand for fertilizers continues to grow. There seems every probability that as the value of systematic manuring becomes more and more appreciated there will be reduced export of indigenous fertilizers and an increased import of concentrated artificial fertilizers from Europe. The detilizers for tea estates continued brisk, fairly extensive manuring programmes having been carried out. The depressed state of the rubber market, however, caused rubber estates to curtail their manuring work to a very great extent, whilst the poor coffee crops resulted in reduced fertilization on these estates. Fish guano and fish manure were again practically unobtainable in consequence of the sardine shoals not having appeared on the West Coast for the sixth year in succession. An effort was made by the interests concerned during the year to obtain a reduction in railway rates on manure and raw materials for manures. As a result, the rates on manure were reduced considerably.

MATCH INDUSTRY.

The Malabar Match Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Mudical in Travancore State which is managed by Messrs. Peirce, Leslie and Co., Ltd., has been reconstructed and has imported new machinery from Sweden with a view to working on timber instead of on Eeta. The factory is understood to be working satisfactorily, its output is steadily increasing, and its matches are being placed on the market on a satisfactory basis. The value of imports of matches into the Presidency from foreign countries declined further from 5·08 lakhs in the year 1927-28 to Rs. 2.54 lakhs in the year under review. The Western India Match Company, Limited, are establishing a large factory a few miles from Madras, but it had not reached the stage of production by the close of the year under review. There are a few small factories in the Presidency whose products although inferior in quality and finish yet appear to command a more or less ready local market, the chief factors which operate in their favour being low overhead costs, cheap labour and demand for the output at the place of production. It remains to be seen however how they will be affected by the extension of the activities of the Western India Match Company. As a result of their investigation into the question of the grant of protection to the match industry, the Tariff Board came to the conclusion that the manufacture of matches was not a suitable industry for development on cottage industry lines and they were unable to see their way to recommend any special measures for the encouragement of cottage match factories.

PENCIL INDUSTRY.

The one factory manufacturing pencils in the Madras Presidency, which is situated in Madras, continued to experience severe competition from imported Japanese and Continental pencils. It received orders during the year from the Governments of India, Madras, Bombay, Burma and Mysore as well as from a number of railway administrations, municipalities and local bodies. It is not yet able, however, to work to its full capacity of 500 gross per day and until its output is increased, it will not be aole to operate at a profit. The factory imports its soft woods, the local hard wood being used only for cheaper varieties The graphite obtained from Rajahmundry and Ceylon is reported to be inferior in finish to imported American graphite.

SAW MILLS.

Generally speaking, the year was a disappointment to those engaged in the timber trade, partly owing to the local railways adopting steel sleepers.

SOAP INDUSTRY.

The activities of private soap factories in the Presidency underwent some expansion during the year. In the Malabar district, a number of new factories came into existence. The existing factories continued to work with varying success but on the whole some progress seems to have been achieved. One factory in Calicut which has been making soap by the boiled process is now contemplating the manufacture of milled toilet soaps and the requisite plant and machinery have been ordered. The output of soap in Malabar is certainly on the increase, and the factories in Palghat, Ponnani, Ottapalam, Shoranur, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Mangalore manufacture cheap kinds of washing soap which appears to find a ready sale The factories at Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura continued at work. The total output of private soap factories in the Madras Presidency may be estimated roughly at from 100 to 150 tons per month.

AIRLESS INJECTION DIESEL-ENGINES.

Since a few years crude oil engines of the hot bulb type (also called Semi-Diesel), which are to be heated up at starting by means of a lamp, have been employed in small power stations. In addition to these tedious preliminaries and compared with the Diesel-engines they have also the disadvantages of a higher fuel consumption and of a less easy running. In order to avoid these drawbacks, the elimination of the heating lamp was tried everywhere and studies were made as to the construction of an engine combining the simplicity of the Semi-Diesel with the great advantages of the Diesel-engine. Therefore the working principle of this latter engine was to be adhered to, but, at the same time, it was deemed necessary to simplify it by suppressing the complicated air compressor with its air receivers for high pressure and by injecting the fuel without making use of compressed air.

After very careful trials, The Swiss Locomotive and Machine Works, Winterthur, finally solved this problem and now are in a position to supply the airless injection Diesel-engine which will meet all requirements that may reasonably be expected from an up-to-date, engine. They claim for it. Solid construction, being free of every complication; Great simplicity as regards attendance and upkeep; Reliable and smooth running; Neither smoke nor bad smell; Very low fuel consumption; Instantaneous starting from the cold.

These engines are of the horizontal type and work on the four-cycle principle of the Diesel-engine, i.e. the fuel injected by a pump spontaneously catches fire when meeting the air over-heated by compression. Therefore they are worked without the need of the hot-bulb and of ignition by means of electricity or heating lamp, used for the Semi-Diesel. They free also both of the compressor and of high pressure air receivers, used for the ordinary Diesel-engine, the fuel being directly injected into the combustion chamber without the assistance of compressed air.

Upkeep and attendance of this airless injection Diesel-engine are very simple, all parts of the engine being readily accessible. The piston, for instance, can cylinder are cast in one piece. cylinnder are cast in one piece. The cylinder liner, of very hard special cast iron, is so inserted and fixed as to allow for free expansion. This arrangement also allows an easy change of the cylinder liner in case of wear. The cylinder head is of special cast iron, the composition of which is the result of many years experience. Its walls are formed and dimensioned in such a way that their inside can freely expand without affecting their outside. The bottom of the cylinder head is fitted with a large cover allowing for easy access to the water chamber. Having devoted all their care to the construction of the lubricating apparatus they have succeeded in obtaining a high perfection in lubrication of all the moving parts.

The airless injection Diesel-engines, like their gas engines are started by means of air being compressed to about 20 atm. and supplied either by the main piston itself or by a small pump working but a few minutes a day.

Fuel consumption is very moderate, scarcely exceeding the figures given for a Diesel-engine with compressor. The fuels generally used are crudeoil, mazout, earth-oil, shale-oil, or gas-oil, but the engine can also easily be adjusted for consumption of vegetable oils, such as earthnut-oil, palm-oil, etc. The inflammability of all these oils being limited, there is no danger of fire. Consumption of cooling water is also very low and, at a temperature of about 12degs. C at admission, does not exceed from 15 to 20 litres per B.H.P. hour.

The Swiss Locomotive and Machine Works are manufacturing airless injection Diesel-engines of 1 cylinder, ranging between 20 and 80 B.H.P. horizontal Type and of 2 cylinder (twin pattern), ranging between 70 and 250 B.H.P., horizontal Type.

For outputs ranging between 150 and 1,500 B.H.P. they also make engines of the vertical type.

All their airless injection Diesel engines upto 60 B. H. P. per cylinder are so arranged as to be readily converted into gas engines if required, a great advantage if fuel oil should becomes scarce.

GOODYEAR'S MILLIONTH TYRE PRODUCED.

—:o:—

It is claimed by the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co. that more tyres are being built by them every day than by any other company in the world. This high record of tyre production is maintained through the remarkable output of Goodyear's world-wide factories. The most recent demonstration of this was the building of its one millionth tyre by the Goodyear Factory at Wolverhampton, England, on July 31, 1929.

The first tyre was built at this plant by Goodyear, on December 15, 1927, when the rate of capacity was 2,000 tyres a day. Its output now has moved steadily forward and is touching the 3,000 mark.

The Wolverhampton factory is the sixth factory established in the world by Goodyear. Recently another tyre building factory was opened at Galsden, Alabama, U. S. A., making the seventh Goodyear factory in the world. In addition to these tyre building factories, Goodyear maintains its own cotton mills, coal mines and cotton and rubber plantations.

TO ENSURE SATISFACTION
SPECIFY
CABLES MANUFACTURED BY
THE INDIAN CABLE Co. Ltd.
CALCUTTA.
AGENTS & STOCKISTS—
GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon, etc.
RELIABLE

DURABLE

BANCROFT & Co.
MANUFACTURES OF HIGH-CLASS SHUTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BLACKBURN.
SHUTTLE No. 6. Hundreds of gross in use in India alone.
To prevent chipping and spelling of your Shuttles, to secure extra weight and ensure longer and smoother wear, use those IMPREGNATED by our SPECIAL and EXCLUSIVE PROCESS.
We have no hesitation in saying that shuttles of our make are superior in weight and quality to any on the Indian market.
SPECIFICATION OF SHUTTLE N 6—Cornelwood, 12" x 1-5/8" x 1-1/4" on wood, two pot eyes, straight tips, wire Bobbin clips and tongue 3-3/4" on the blade, im regnated and twice varnished.
Price, samples and all information from
Sole Agents—
Messrs. SYMINGTON COX & Co., Ltd.,
58, Forbes Street,
Post Box No. 427, Bombay,
and
2, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.
ub-Agents—
Messrs. RAMANLAL SANKALCHAND & Co.,
2191, Reid Road,
Railway Pura Post, Ahmedabad.
(3)

Make Your Own Hosiery
Free Training given in use of all knitting Machines in up-to-date Hosiery Factory.

Katrak Hosiery Works
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

RUSTOMJEE N. BAPASOLA
Manufacturers' Representative.
62, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Tele. 20883. Est. 1909. Telegrams:—BAPASOLA.
Supplier and Importer of all Class of Electrical Accessories.

ORDERS AND ENQUIRIES INVITED.

A Reliable Kidney Tonic.

Every seeker of robust health should use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the tonic that invigorates weak kidneys, and imparts new strength and energy to anxious kidney sufferers. The successes of a quarter of a century proclaim this medicine a blessing to humanity.

Share in the blessing yourself. Start taking Doan's Pills to-day. Mark how this kidney tonic improves your health; how your back ceases to ache; how your limbs and muscles are freed from pain; how your kidney and bladder disorders quickly disappear. By strengthening weak kidneys, Doan's Pills rid you of urinary trouble, backache, rheumatism, dropsical swellings, sciatica and lumbago.

Don't delay. Avoid needless pain and discomfort; begin with Doan's Pills at once.

All dealers sell Doan's, Rs. 2 per bottle.

Send for Free Copy of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B.435, Bombay, or P.B.204, Calcutta.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

THE BEST VIRILE TONIC
A. P. YAKUTI
This Yakuti is par excellence a medicine in bringing about a healthy tone in the prostrated nerves and in rectifying the seminal disorder. For increasing the retentive capacity for imparting strength to the weak this is a tonic and stimulant of the first quality. A phial of 30 Pills Rs. 10
A.P. OIL An external liniment for radically curing the impotency. A phial of one tola, Rs. 15.
RajVaidya Narayanji Keshavji
Head Office :—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).
Branch :—395, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Local Agents :—
PERRY & Co., Grant Rd., Bombay

SANTIMALAM.
The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind. Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N. Roy, B.A. 3-2 College Street, Calcutta.

Cataract
Sure and painless cure without operation. No matter what medicines have failed to remove the cataract. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. Particulars free.
S. Sherwan. Ophthalmic Surgeon, Peshawar.

HEAVY DECLINE IN SILVER.

Govt. Policy: The Most Potent Cause.

CHINA NOT SELLER OF SILVER.

Mr. C. B. Mehta, Director of the Bullion Exchange Ltd., Bombay, reviewing the Finance Member's statement in the Legislative Assembly regarding drop in silver prices, in the course of an interview given to the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", observed:—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas has done a great service to the people by putting a number of questions in the Assembly regarding the unprecedented low prices of silver. Sir George Schuster is reported to have said that China and Indo-China were selling silver and that silver was being less used for currencies and even in currencies its fineness was being reduced. I do not think that China has been a seller of silver on the whole. On the contrary China has absorbed a very huge amount of silver during 1928 and 1929. The average absorption by China prior to 1928 has been 75 million ounces a year. At that rate, during 1928 and 1929 China should have taken 150 million ounces. But actually China took 265 million ounces during the two years, 1928 and 1929. It means that China has taken 115 million ounces more than normal. I cannot understand how China can be said to be a seller of silver with these actual facts of huge purchases. On the other hand, demonetised silver sold during the two years, 1928 and 1929, does not exceed 100 million ounces. It can be seen that the whole of the demonetised silver and something more has been acquired by China and yet prices have dropped and are dropping.

The point about Indo-China is also not strong. That country has been preparing for Gold Standard since long and had already put an embargo on silver imports since 1927.

MOST POTENT CAUSE.

In view of the above facts it can be seen that the most potent cause of the heavy decline in silver prices is nothing, but the programme of the Government of India to sell the huge amount of silver approximating 400 million ounces. If to-day the Government of India were to announce that they would sell no more silver, prices will take a sharp upward turn at once.

I think Government have sold only 60 million ounces till now out of 400 million. In disposing of this 15 per cent. of the total amount for sale, prices have declined materially. One could not imagine at what price the Government will be able to sell the whole lot.

NOT IN COUNTRY'S INTERESTS.

Sir George Schuster is reported to have said that the silver sales are in the best interests of the country. Let us see. Silver acquired at the average rate of Rs. 80 per 100 tolas is being sold at about Rs. 50. Calculate the loss in selling the huge amount of 400 million ounces which is not likely to realise even Rs. 50. How the Indian revenue is going to bear this huge loss, should be very carefully considered by one and all besides the loss to the masses in the form of depreciation in their silver investments. In the best interests of India I would request the Government to reconsider the matter carefully.

Sir George Schuster could not even give an undertaking that Government will refrain from selling silver about the present level. If that was done it would have made a tremendous good effect on the prices.

However Sir George Schuster has been good enough to agree to discuss privately this matter with the leader of the Opposition and Sir Purshotamdas and let us hope some way will be found out to remedy the situation.

MR. SONAWALA'S VIEWS.

In connection with the replies given by the Finance Member regarding silver prices, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed Mr. G. P. Sonawala of Messrs. Narandas Mordas, bullion merchants, who said:—

There is nothing new in what the Finance Member has said about the Government's silver policy expert that it confirms the fact that the Government's policy of silver remains unchanged. However, I am in full agreement with the views expressed by the Finance Member in so far as he attributes the heavy fall in silver to international circumstances and that it would not be fair to say that the low level of prices is mainly due to disposal of Indian Government silver. Of course the fact that the Government silver Reserves have to be gradually reduced in sympathy with the recommendations of the Hilton Young Currency Commission has affected the silver outlook to a great extent but in my opinion the present silver rates would have prevailed some years later, if not earlier, as the silver problem is closely linked up with the currency problems of all silver using countries. The recent unexpected large sales, from Indo-China due to the currency of that country having been stabilised on a gold basis, have unduly depressed the market which was unwilling to absorb the large supplies in London on Indo-China account regardless of the market level. I must admit that our Government is more sensible and more keenly watchful of the country's interests and although their policy at times seems misdirected. I must give them due credit for doing their best in the country's interests. For my self I do not agree with their policy of selling silver in London with all that has been said and written in support of such a procedure. It is a fallacy to say or suggest that the sales of Government silver could not have been effected in the local market or that the values realised would be in any way less on account of undue depression that would have been caused in consequence. The Indian merchants are fully alive to the international position of silver and although Government sales may form an important factor in creating the market level, there are other as much or probably more important factors to decide the market prices. When it is fully realised that the Government silver would not be thrown on the market regardless of the market level, the effects of the Government policy about sales of silver ceases to be a menacing factor to unduly depress the market.

WANTED A NEW POLICY.

The position of silver would thus be guided chiefly by the economic conditions prevailing in China and, secondly, in India, and the two largest silver consuming countries. For instance, the total sales of Government silver during 1929 amount to 31 millions ounces including silver sold to special quarters and for coinage of Hongkong British dollars. Hence the prices if left to themselves without undue secrecy about Government sales, which very adversely affect the market position as many estimate the figure to much more that the actual sales intended or made, would find their course in sympathy with international movements of silver prices, which, as stated above, are largely influenced by the trade conditions in China and secondly in India. The Bombay market being the largest for silver in the world in so far as silver Bars are actually imported and sold, a change of policy by Government in disposing of their silver in India by tenders or by restricting their sales to a certain fixed quantity during a specified period would create a better feeling in the market and I firmly believe that the Government would realise better value and save unnecessary expenses of brokerage might and other charges incurred in London. I would also suggest that the best way to make future sales with the minimum effect on the market prices is to make such sales at the average London price of the month so that not only the Government would realise a fair market value but the fear of undue depression by speculators in India or outside would be greatly allayed as none would be out to benifit by making speculative sales in case of such eventuality. I have advisedly said about the London prices and not the Bombay prices for the month's average rate, as the fixing in London is done only once in the day and there is generally not much difference between the ready and forward prices, whereas the local market being open all day there are wide fluctuations and no reasonable basis for a monthly average could be arrived at.

IMPORT DUTY NOT ADVISABLE.

The question of Import Duty on silver which is predominent on the minds of certain speculators and others interested in the local silver prices seems to be indirectly the cause of the present questions in the Assembly. Such is the general impression in the market and although I do not agree with such views, the coincidence about silver enquiries and the newspaper's reports about there being further talk about the silver question by certain members of the Assembly with the Hon. Finance Member on the eve of the Budget gives rise to the inferences drawn in the market as stated above. I am personally against any import duty for although such duty may probably facilitate future sales of Government silver in India as against foreign imported silver, for the latter would have to be liable for such duty if levied. But the unlimited harm that would be done to the country's interests by artificially creating a higher rupee value of silver against the low ruling prices in other countries would far outweigh any such small benifit to the Government as in return for sales of Government silver at slightly higher rates under cover of duty on foreign silver, the country would have to pay for the imported silver much more than would be the case without import duty. Besides to tax the Reserves of a poor country like India which is already made beggerly by its savings having already depreciated by more than 50 per cent is to my mind nothing short of robbing the poor of their hard-earned money.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Our Market has ruled quiet today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/12 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan. Rs. 6/10 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 6/12 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 6/13 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 6/15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/ per cwt.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 6/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Beet Sugar:— Shipment March Rs. 6/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 5

T T London on Berlin	20.36-5/8
T T London on Amsterdam	12.12-1/8
T T London on Brussels	34.91
T T London on Madrid	36.92
T T London on Milan	92.91
T T London on Berne	25.20
T T London on Paris	124.01
T T London on Prague	164.31

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

F. P. Bales.	1929-30	1928-29.
Receipts to date 5-2-30	7439000	7996000
Receipts yesterday 7-2-30	24000	19000
Exports to date 5-2-30	5056000	5805000
Stock at Ports 31-1-30	2423000	2223000
Stock at Interior Towns 31-1-30	1403000	1073000
Stock at Liverpool 31-1-30	980000	1062000
Visible Supply 31-1-30	5622000	5548000
Quantity in Sight 31-1-30	12585000	12575000
Quantity out of sight 31-1-30	8718000	9283000

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

3 Months Discounts 3 15/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 6 1/2 per cent.
One Month 5 3/4 per cent.
Three months 5 1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 5

Demand Bills	486.06

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
February 6.
S.S. Dalcon, Jones, Karachi.
S.S. City of Royville, Ricca, New York.
S.S. Chakla, Chandler, Karachi

DEPARTURES.
February 7.
S.S. Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S.S. Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.
S.S. Rabenfels, Stifens, Karachi.
S.S. Hakuko Maru, Iyrmiminya, Moulmein.

LOADING.
February 6.
Steamer Hanko Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Kabinga for Hull.
Steamer City of Rayville for New York.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Heinan Maru for Java.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Viceroy of India: The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s English Mail steamer Viceroy of India is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.
February 6.

S.S. Britannia. Agents: Grahams Trading Co. From Manchester:—9 cases roving bobbins, 2311 cases reeds, 15 casks chrome alum., 3 cases lathe, 5 cases cotton shorts, 9 cases cotton fents, 98 cases and 440 bales cottons, 132 bases and 6 cases cotton yarn, 252 crates glass bottles, 1 case refine leather cloth, 1 bale woollen goods, 4 drums soluble oil, 400 bags soda ash, 92 bales old newspaper.

From Liverpool:—5 cases hooks eyes, 43 cases cottons, 7 cases slates, 1 case castors, 4 bales carpets, 79 cases tiles, 221 cases medicine, 388 drums and 2210 kegs chemicals, 138 cases toilet requisites, 40 barrels salammoniac, 1 case hot water bottles, 373 cases bottled beer, 12 cases cycles, 5 cases motor cycles, 151 cases provision, 3 cases motor cars, 369 cases soap, 5 bales flax canvas, 195 bales paper, 50 cases stone hammers, 2 bales serge 12 cases tobacco, 10 cases cigarettes, 6 cases cotton lace, 30 cks and 41 drums aniline dye, 60 cases whisky, 1 case isinglass, 457 cases lubricating oil, 20 kegs lubricating grease, 5 cases canvas shoes, 4 cases umbrella, 50 cases window glass, 3 cases twines, 5 bales cordage, 9 cases stationery, 11 cases art. silk thread, 34 cases art. cotton thread, 18 cases screws.

From Gibraltar:—48 cases wine, 2 cases liquors, 1 case cigars.

From Marseilles:—57 cases soap, 1 case shoe, 3 cases provision.

From Glasgow:—1543 cases whisky, 316 cases beer, 726 hhds. beer, 33 cases rum, 212 cases wine, 22 drums lubricating oil, 12 drums aniline dye, 2 cases shoes, 257 cases cotton, 18 bales cotton yarn, 19 cases bleached cotton, 31 cases paper, 61 cases provision, 4 cks chemical.

EXPORTS
February 6.

S.S. Morea for London:—1 bale woollen carpets M H Lavi; 1 case cotton mixed pongus P Fernandez and Co.: 1 case mercury vapour lamp accessories Thos Cook and Son; 7 bales tanned cow hides H B Ramji and Co.; 3 bales tanned cow hides K R Aboodi; 2 bales tanned sheep skin and 1 bale tanned goat skin L Hassam; 1 bale tanned goat skin S Joomabhoy, 6 bales tanned goat skin and 4 bales tanned cow calf skin M Ladak; 1 cwt. Punjab rice Y Gulamhusseinoff; 10 bales cow hides tanned, 7 bales buffalo hides tanned and 3 bales cow calf hides tanned A G Tharia; 22 bales cow hides tanned H Oosman and Co.

For Gibraltar:—1 case. Indian brassware.

For Marseilles:—1 maund table rice M M and Co.; 972 cwts groundnuts C Virji and Co.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 6
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	2,675	221,340
Central India	3,416	210,738
Barsi and Nagar	1,708	162,243
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,881	54,169
Berar	7,280	410,062
Central Provinces	6,016	214,433
Total Oomras	22,978	1,272,385
Dholera	1,304	56,464
N.-W. Provinces	560	125,306
Rajputana	211	24,047
Sind-Punjab	2,251	111,782
Broach	1,931	69,271
Coompta & Dharwar		43,348
Westerns-Northerns	5	13,609
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6,839
Persian		209
American		6,360
Egyptian & African	632	31,993
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		394
Total	29,870	1,762,109

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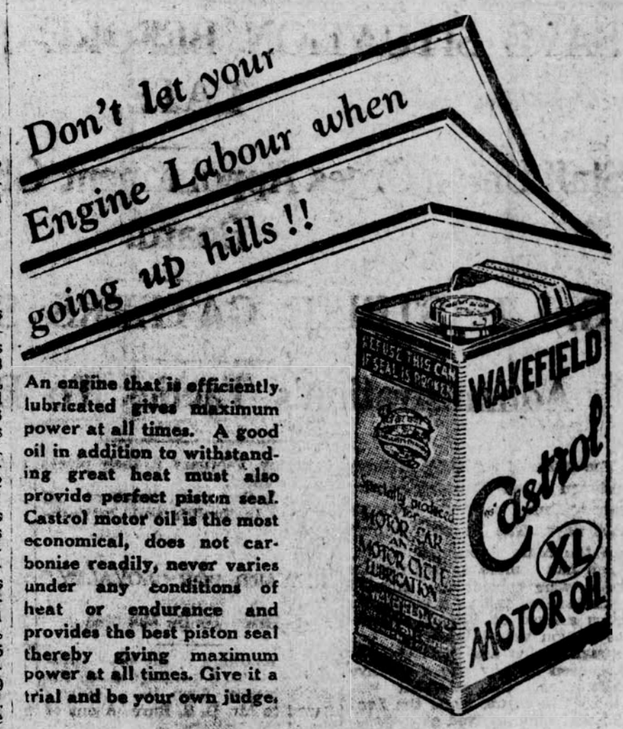
SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING
Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA
SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY.
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay



An engine that is efficiently lubricated gives maximum power at all times. A good oil in addition to withstanding great heat must also provide perfect piston seal. Castrol motor oil is the most economical, does not carbonise readily, never varies under any conditions of heat or endurance and provides the best piston seal thereby giving maximum power at all times. Give it a trial and be your own judge.

Wakefield Castrol Motor Oil

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE AT THE SAME PRICE AS ORDINARY MOTOR OILS.

C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO., LTD.,
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Karachi, Rangoon, etc.

Manufacturers, the Leading and Popular Mofussil Suppliers of LAMPS & LANTERNS.
Our Wonder Lamps, and Hurricane Lanterns Table, Wall and Stove Lamps etc
On Great demand in every part of India
Famous for their Genuine Quality, Brilliancy of Light, Durability and Economical Cost
Write for our Price List and Terms.

C. S. POCHEE & SON.
340, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
Factory:—586, Cheera Bazaar, BOMBAY.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Castorseed May delivery: Opening Rs. 45/7. Lowest Rs. 44/14. Closing Rs. 44/15/6.

Groundnut Seeds February Delivery: Opening Rs. 47. Lowest Rs. 46/12. Closing Rs. 46/14.

Groundnut Seeds May Delivery: Opening Rs. 49/8. Lowest Rs. 49/2/6 Closing Rs. 49/3/6.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION AT JAMSHEDPUR.

—o:—

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., repot that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of January 1930 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	63,495
Ferro Manganese	1,718
Steel Ingots	60,018
Finished Steel	37,632

CURRENCY DEPT.

An Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 31st Jan., is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation, 180,20,84.

Reserve—Coin and bullion:—In India, Silver coin 104,29,11; Gold coin 32,27,29; Silver bullion, 2,32,68.

Securities (purchase price) In India 38,84,93; In England 2,46,78.

DACCA PERFECTLY PEACEFUL.

—o:—

But Sarker Dies In Hospital.

DACCA, Feb. 3

Normal conditions are beginning to prevail after the disturbances. Sarker stabbed during the riots has succumbed to his injuries in the hospital.

More Moslems are reported to have been arrested. Section 144 has been withdrawn. At a meeting at the Nawab's place, the Peace Committee was reorganised on a permanent basis to prevent any future outbreaks.—Free Press.

Commencing from TO-MORROW
PLEASE NOT
KRISHNA'S
Unique Production
WOMAN in WILDERNESS
All conglomerated into one immortal story.
Featuring Miss GULAB in chief role.
Story depicting the life of Helpless Hindu Woman.
GO TO-MORROW TO SEE
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road

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JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive insurance Co.,

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913 REGD NO. B 1068

BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances.

-12

SAVE SITUATION BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE.

Staff Union Urges Appointment Of Conciliation Board.

G. I. P. STRIKE GATHERS STRENGTH.

Administration's Tactics To Break Strike.

The strike of the G.I.P. Railway workmen on Thursday became more stiffened han the two previous days. The Harbour Branch and the Main Suburban lines, which had more or less normal traffic, were considerably affected by the strike, and as a result the trains arrived at Victoria Terminus station very late. Even the through trains are reported to have been late by two to five hours. The Calcutta Mail was late by five hours, while the Poona Mail which arrived at Victoria Terminus in time on Wednesday was also late by more than an hour. The strikers are in no mood to go to work and at a meeting in Thakersy Hall on Thursday morning they again resolved to stand united and fight to the finish.

The recruiting of new men to replace the strikers was discontinued on Thursday, and the Agent has instead posted notices in English, Marathi and Urdu at Victoria Terminus asking the strikers to resume their work by Saturday noon, after which they are told that their places would be filled up.

The local services, which is maintained in a depleted form, is due to the fact that many cabinmen have not been relieved from their work since the strike began and they are supplied with their food and other necessaries of life in their cabins. If these cabinmen were allowed to go home in all probability they would not reaurn to work and the depleted service would only result in a complete breakdown.

A sergeant of the Bombay City Police is likely to figure in the Police Court for an alleged assault on Mr. Jamnadas Mehta if the case is not amicably settled outside the Court by an apology from the sergeant. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, as President of the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union, was standing on a platform at Victoria Terminus on Wednesday evening, when, it is alleged, the sergeant in question touched the chest of Mr. Jamnadas with his stick and asked him to move on. Mr. Jamnadas demanded the name of sergeant but he is alleged to have threatened to arrest Mr. Jamnadas. Later on Mr. Jamnadas secured the name of the sergeant with a view to prosecute him It is understood Mr. Jamnadas is advised to write to the Commissioner of Police for departmental enquiry before launching prosecution.

MORE WORKMEN AND CLERK STRIKE.

Owing to vigorous picketing a large number of workmen including some clerks of the G.I P. Railway joined the strike on Thursday. Mr. Khandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union who was picketing at Kurla on Thursday, was arrested by the Kurla police for alleged obstruction while a volunteer was arrested at Matunga on the same charge.

TEXT OF THE AGENT'S ULTIMATUM.

The text of the Agent's notice issued this morning, is as follows:—

"All strikers who come under public utility services, which include daily rated maintenance staff, are advised that unless they return to duty by 12 hours on Saturday, February 8, their places will be filled."

The notice was posted at all stations in English and vernaculars.

REWARD FOR "LOYALTY."

Salaries To Be Doubled !

The following is the copy Clear Line R. C. C. S. message dated the 6th February from the Railway Board to Mr. D. S. Burn, Agent of the G.I.P. Railway:—

"You are authorised to announce that all subordinate and menial staff in Public Utility Services including any man temporarily employed in those services will, if their pay is less than Rs. 100 per mensem, be given the double pay for each day of the strike and if their pay is Rs. 100 or over per mensem a 50 per cent. increase on that pay for each day of the strike subject to a minimum increase at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem, provided that these increases are confined to men who remain on duty throughout the strike and also provided that you are satisfied that owing to the strike their work or responsibility has been materially increased or being performed under difficult conditions."

STAFF UNION SUPPORTS WORKERS' DEMANDS.

Tribute To Conduct Of Strikers.

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President, and Mr. S. C. Joshi, Hon. Secretary G.I.P. Railway Staff Union, and Mr. R.R. Bakhale, Secretary, Indian Trades' Union Federation, make the following statement to the press:—

The strike on the G.I.P. Railway has now gone on for three days and from all appearances it threatens to last longer. We have been watching its progress with anxious interest and some of us have gone up and down the line to follow the developments in the situation. While the services have not been actually paralysed dislocation has been caused with consequent inconveniences to the public. We believe that the public will like, as we do, to see the strike ended as quickly as possible.

JUST AND REASONABLE.

The G.I.P. Staff Union believes that the demands of the strikers are just and reasonable; indeed they are the common demands of all Railway workers in India and have been voiced by the All-India Railway-Men's Federation more than once. The Executive of our Union was prepared to advise its members to go on strike and with that object to take the necessary ballot. We had also offered our co-operation to our friends in the Railway-Men's Union so early as November last. As it happened however our co-operation was not accepted and the strike was launched without giving us an opportunity to join. Whilst therefore it has not been possible for us to join in the strike to enforce the common demands of all Railway workers, it should not be understood that we have anything but the deepest sympathy towards the strikers; and both on ground of public convenience as well as the smooth working of the administration with a contented staff, we most earnestly urge the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway and the Railway Board and the Railway-Men's Union not to allow the situation to develop an ugly form by its undue prolongation.

TRIBUTE TO STRIKERS.

We are of opinion that if the Agent and the Railway Board and the Railway Men's Union make up their minds to ask for the appointment of a Board of Conciliaion the situation will soon be eased. We congratulate the strikers on their peaceful conduct during the last three days and we trust they will continue to exhibit the same patient toleration until the Board of Conciliation is appointed which we trust will be immediately done. —A.P.

FEVERISH ATTEMPTS TO BREAK STRIKE.

Alleged Terrorisation By Railway Officials.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, M.A., LL.B., President, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, has issued the following statement to the press in connection with the strike situation on the G.I.P. Railway:—

"The strike situation is improving every day; and more workers are joining the rank of the strikers every day. Reports received from outside show that 3000 men at Bhusaval have struck work; Nagpur is simply splendid; and Dhond, Sholapur, Bina, Igatpuri, Kasara, Lonavla and Poona, are very strong and an overwhelming majority of the workers have joined the strike. The trains are being run against all rules by the help of the Anglo-Indian and a few Indian staff members the overwhelming majority of these who are running the trains are Anglo-Indians. The attempt to induce oustiders does not seem to have met with success; as they are only being employed as temporary hands. The Railway officials are making most feverish attempts to break the strike, but to no effect. Terrorising by Railway officers is still going on; and a few cabinmen are reported to be detained in some stations against their own wishes. Parintola—one striker—was most brutally assaulted by two ticket collectors on the Victoria Teminus, for having questioned the reliability of the notice issued by the Agent this morning, and when he attempted to run away from the station platform, he was dragged out from the street and forcibly taken in and severely beaten and kept in the Railway lock-up and released later on. Mr. A. R. Upadhaya of the Walkert Bros. was also severely handled and assaulted by Anglo Indian officials, for having dared to advice the Railway workers, not to hand over their passes to the Anglo-Indian officials, who are indiscriminately forfeiting them.

Messrs. Ruikar and Choksy addressed meetings at Victoria Terminus and condemned the assault on the Railway workers and Mr Upadhyaya. About two thousand workers assembled at Wadi Bunder and Mr. Ruikar exhorted them to remain firm and continue the strike. At Parel Messrs. Ruikar, Ginwala and Gadgil of Poona addressed the meeting and exhorted the workers to carry on the fight to a successful end. Peaceful picketing is going on in almost all centres. Police interference is still going on. Irregular working of all trains has become now a regular feature; and the amount of inconvenience is caused to the travellers. The Union has wired to

(Continued on page 7.)

BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

Baldwin's Declaration Not Enough.

Plea For Complete Fiscal Freedom.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The "Empire Crusade" Committee presided over by Lord Beaverbrook has passed a resolution that Mr. Baldwin's declaration of policy does not afford adequate solution of the present industrial and agricultural problems; and stating that it is essential for the British Government to have complete fiscal freedom to negotiate with Dominions and India any necessary measures to increase trade, including the power to tax, if necessary, foreign raw materials and foodstuffs.—Reuter.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING POSTPONED.

Due To G. I. P. Ry. Strike.

POONA, Feb. 6.

The President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee informs the press that owing to the railway strike and representations of several members urging the same reason the general meeting of the Provincial Committee has been postponed to February 23.—A. P.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

Accused Refuse To Attend Court.

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

An interesting development took place in the alleged conspiracy case to-day. All the accused who are on hungerstrike refused to come to the court of the Special Magistrate. Proceedings were therefore adjourned to Saturday.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD.

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of Mr. Ball representing the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, Limited at 11 a.m. on Friday the 7th instant in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, Bombay.—A. P.

THE MEERUT PROSECUTION.

Mr. Langford James Continues His Address.

ACCUSED ON DIFFICULTIES OF DEFENCE.

MEERUT, Feb. 6.

Before Mr. Langford James could resume his address to-day in the Meerut case, several of the accused including Bradley, Hutchison, Muzffar Ahmed, Nimbkar and Alwe brought to the notice of the Court several grievances in connection with the defence, the delay in respect of telegrams and other matters. Court asked them to submit applications so that the Judge could look into the matter and discuss the position with the proper authorities. The Judge added that as far as he could understand he thought that a trained lawyer would be better able to represent their case than themselves.

Mr. Langford James resuming his address said that he would give a general outline of the evidence to be tendered. He said that in cryptic language George meant England, Theosophical Society meant Trade Union Congress and Roberts meant India. Mr. James showed a telegram (exhibited) in which the Communist Party of Great Britain claimed Spratt as representing their party. A large sum of money, he emphasised, came from Moscow to forment strikes among the Bombay textile workers to the name of Jabwala, but unfortunately it arrived when he was no longer Secretary of that body.

Proceeding Mr. Langford James said that Spratt came with a few thousand rupees but the Prosecution had been able to discover from where the money had been received and also how Bradley had got the money. Mr. Langford James traced the origin of the Workers and Peasants Party which was started first in Bombay and Calcutta, and then groups of the Party were found in Punjab. Then the revolution was brought nearer, Mr. James said, in the U. P. and in Meerut.

Mr. James had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

RAILWAY BUDGET ON FEBRUARY 17.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

It is understood that the Railway Budget will be presented in both Houses of the Central Legislature on February 17.—A. P.

VICEROY'S THREAT TO INDIA.

AGAINST "DESERT OF ANARCHY AND CHAOS."

Govt.'s Duty To Protect Society.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 6.

The Viceroy, who was presented with an address by the Talukdars of Oudh, said in the course of his reply, after his usual compliments about their constant loyalty:—

I have made it plain on more than one occasion that it is His Majesty's Government's intention that the Round Table Conference should be fully and fairly representative of all the varying interests in India and although no final decision as to the method of selecting its personnel has yet been reached I would think no conference fully representative of India that did not include among its members some qualified by their own knowledge to speak on behalf of the great agricultural interests in this country; for those interests depend perhaps more than any other upon peaceful and orderly administration and it is obvious that full and careful consideration is due to the views of those whose welfare and contentment is the surest guarantee of the stability of the Government.

You have spoken of your devoted loyalty to the Throne and to the person of our Sovereign, of your determination to maintain the partnership of Great Britain and India and of your resolve to combat all disruptive propaganda and doctrine. I need no such assurance from a body whose past record bears ample testimony to the willing assistance they have given in times of crisis.

There are some in India to-day who think that the way to political salvation lies through a desert of anarchy and chaos in which ordered society, as India has hitherto known it, would be destroyed to be remodelled on a pattern alien alike to her instinct and to her tradition. If ever an attempt were made to translate this wild creed into practical form it would, of course, be the evident duty of the Governmtnt to protect society from so disastrous and disruptive an attack and in this as in any of the other of the complex political problems that now confront us I am glad to think that Government can count with assurance upon the wise counsel and co-operation of the Taluqdars of Oudh."—A.P.

THE PARTY OF NON-VIOLENCE.

MAHATMA ON ITS NEED & FUNCTION

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Well might the points suggested by me as for immediate attention raise a storm of indignation in the British press. They mean more to the British investor, and in fact every Britisher, than Dominion Status or even Independence. Dominion Status or Independence may conceivably be hedged in with stipulations that may make it impossible for India to get rid of the burdens that have brought her to the verge of utter starvation. Hitherto progress towards the so-called constitutional freedom has meant more burdens upon the dumb millions and more money into the pockets of the Britisher. And British imagination pictures to itself an India under Dominion Status remaining a perpetual El Dorado for the British. If Dominion Status is feared, it is because the reality of it would mean ability to undo continuing wrongs and therefore unjust burdens whether in the shape of Government of India loans or guarantees given to the military and the civil services, or favours shown to British manufactures at the expense of India, or concessions granted to the British trader, capitalist or prospector.

Whether therefore a "bona fide" Round Table Conference comes to-day or the day after, it is as well to know the fruth lying behind the remarkable demonstration of 26th ultimo. The masses feel that the Congress will remove the burdens which they vaguely feel but cannot describe. I venture to claim that in formulating the eleven points, I have somewhat and to the extent of my ability given a concrete shape to their feeling

POWER TO UNDO WRONGS.

It is not difficult to understand the resentment felt in England over the 'demands' nor the hysterics of Sir Malcolm Hailey over the idea of repudiating debts in any circumstance whatsoever. Yet that is precisely what every ward, when he comes of age, has the right to do. If he finds the trustee having buttered his own bread at the ward's expense, he makes the trustee pay for his malpractices or misappropriation or breach of trust or whatever other name by which his selfishness may be described. There will thus be no atmosphere for a dispassionate examination of the case of the dumb masses either in India or in England till the Englishmen realise that they must part with some of the ill-gotten gains and cease in future to expect the inflow to England of millions that are annually drained from India under one pretext or another. If the stopping of the drain means a revision of the tastes of the city people of the land who live upon the commission they make from their British principals, it means also that the British as a whole will have to revise their tastes by reason of the sudden stoppage of the millions looted from India for their sakes.

It is clear, that the riches derived from the tillers of the soil are not a voluntary contribution or a contribution compelled for their benefit. The villages are not affected by the "Pax Britannica" so-called; for they were untouched even by the invasions of Timur or Nadirshah. They will remain untouched by anarchy if it comes. But in order that this enormous contribution may be exacted without resistance, violence has been organised by the British Government on a scale unknown before and manipulated in so insidious a manner as not to be easily seen or felt as such. British rule has appeared to me to be a perfect personification of violence. There are snakes that by their very appearance paralyse their victims. They do not need to make any further demonstration of their power. Even so, I am sorry to have to say, has the British power worked upon us in India. Frightfulness is not a word of Indian coinage. It was coined by a British judge in order to bring vividly to light the meaning of Jallianwalla massacre. And we are promised a multiple, if we dare lift up our heads and say 'We will have no more of this loot that has bled India dry'.

DOUBLE VIOLENCE.

Let us, too, understand how organised violence works and is on that account far more harmful than sporadic, thoughtless, sudden outburst Ordered violence hides itself often behind camouflage and hypocrisy as we see them working through the declarations of good intentions, commissions, conferences and the like, or even through measures conceived as tending to the public benefit but in reality to the benefit of the wrongdoer. Greed and deceit are often the offspring as they are equally often the parents of violence. Naked violence repels like the naked skeleton shorn of flesh, blood and the velvety skin. It cannot last long. But it persists fairly long when it wears the mask of peace and progress so-called.

Such awe-inspiring violence concealed under a "golden lid" begets the violence of the weak which in its turn works secretly and sometimes openly.

Non-violence has to work in the midst of this double violence. But if it is the supreme law governing mankind, it must be able to make its way in the face of the heaviest odds Violence such as we have to face may well make us cowards utterly unable to discover the method of working non-violence. If therefore the forces of violence arrayed against us cannot be checkmated during our time, it would be no proof of the futility of non-violence, it would certainly be proof of the pervading cowardice.

THE GREATEST OBSTACLE.

The greatest obstacle in the path of non-violence is the presence in our midst of the indigenous interests that have sprung up from British rule, the interests of monied men, speculators, scrip holders, land-holders, factory owners and the like. All these do not always realise that they are living on the blood of the masses, and when they do, they become as callous as the British principals whose tools and agents they are. If like the Japanese Samurai they could but realise that they must give up their blood-stained gains, the battle is won for non-violence. It must not be difficult for them to see that the holding of millions is a crime when millions of their own kith and kin are starving and that therefore they must give up their agency. No principal has yet been found able to work without faithful agents.

But non-violence has to be patient with these as with the British principals The aim of the non-violent worker must ever be to convert. He may not however wait endlessly. When therefore the limit is reached, he takes risks and conceives plans of active Satyagraha which may mean civil disobedience and the like. His patience is never exhausted to the point of giving up his creed. But working in a hostile atmosphere, he runs the risk of forces of violence, which till then were held under check from mutual fear, being let loose through the restraint of such fear being removed. The Government will spread out its red paws in what it will call self-defence, the party of violence may commit the mistake of seeing its chance of coming out in the open. The non-violent party must then prove its creed by being ground to powder between the two millstones. If there is such a party, all is well for India and the world. My hope and plans are built upon an ever-increasing faith in the existence of that party of true non-violence.

MIDNAPUR HUNGER-STRIKER.

Condition Most Critical

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Sjt. Satinsen who is on hungerstrike is reported to be in a critical condition in Midnapur jail.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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